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GREEN'S Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"

DECEMBER, 1910



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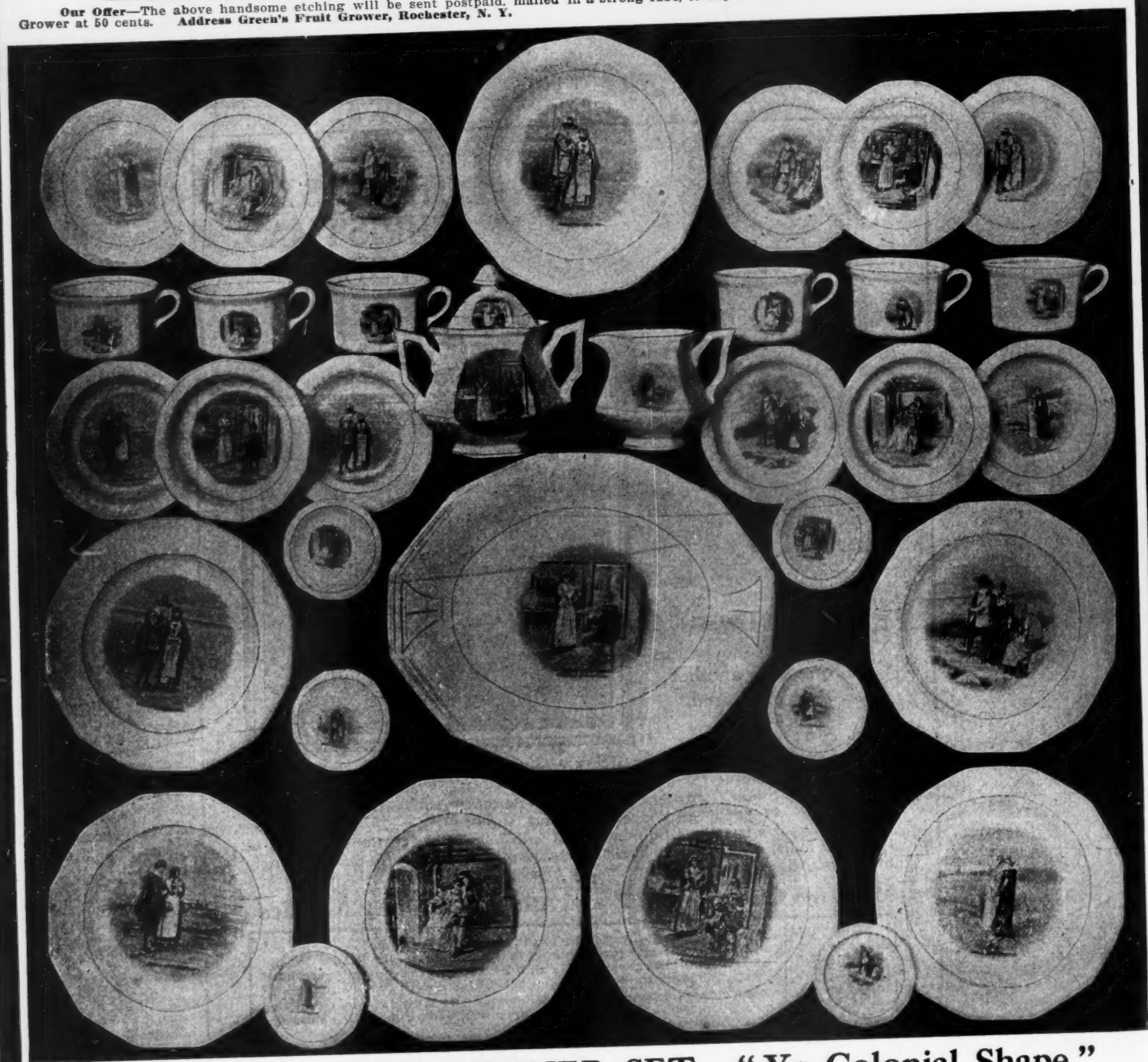
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A REMARQUE PROOF ETCHING

"Awaiting an Opportunity" is the title of this handsome etching printed from pure copper plates, size 20 x 27 inches.



Our Offer—The above handsome etching will be sent postpaid, mailed in a strong tube, to anyone sending in one yearly subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



THE MAYFLOWER DINNER SET. "Ye Colonial Shape."

PATTERN USED A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (REPRODUCED).
Description—The decorations are those characters from Longfellow's Immortal Poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," the most beautiful love story in American history. The trimmings are in imperial blue. "Speak for yourself, John," remarked the beautiful Priscilla as she deftly wound the yarn from the hands of John Alden, who, deeply in love with her himself, was pressing the suit of his friend. What an inspiring lesson to every American is the story of these rugged pioneers.
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 30.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1910.

Number 12.

Fruit Growing in Mexico.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
E. S. Smith.

The prospects for the production of fine fruits in the several states of the Republic of Mexico, to the horticulturist, is a field of interest seldom offered to enterprise. Situated as it is, within a wide range of degrees of latitude, and each step of latitude presenting all the shades of altitude from perpetual snow to everlasting summer sunshine, the climatic conditions are present for the production of all classes of plant and fruit life known to any part of the world. The mossy lichens of the ice-covered sierras, fade with the effect of a dissolving view, into the oaks, the pear and the apple of the temperate altitudes, which in turn give way to the peach, plum, coffee, and orange, and the last step brings us down to the slopes of both the east and west coast lines where thrive the coconut, cacao, mahogany, cypress, ebony, the enticing fragrance of the gardenia bloom and the long trailing evergreen vines, festooned in classic curves and twisted in such grotesque shapes that they serve as the hiding place for a few interesting species of animal life, that yet remain in these unconquered tropics.

Thirty years ago when we laid aside our geographies and histories, an impression was left almost indelibly printed on our minds as boys and girls, that Mexico was a far-away country, sun dried, fever infested, completely covered with a tangled mass of vegetation, through which crept slimy reptiles, stalked over by man-devouring animals and positively an unsafe place in which to travel except in armed bands, with all the accompaniments that the wildest stories of romance have given us, for fear that the banditti will deprive them of life and property.

Likewise, the impression had later gone out through the columns of an uninformed and irresponsible press that the government of the country was weak and insecure, and that the laws of the country were not administered with equality. Applying to present-day Mexico, all of these ideas of Mexico, her institutions and her public servants are gross misconceptions of the real conditions.

These unfounded apprehensions have kept the investigators of the United States, and the horticulturists of the Old World from extending their field of inquiry to the extremely fertile fields, the salubrious climate, the cheap labor, the fine domestic markets, the varied altitudes, the wide range of latitude, the accessibility of the ports of Mexico to New York and Boston, and all the other ideal conditions that are present, for the creation of a great and profitable fruit growing industry in the Republic of Mexico.

With a very primitive method of cultivation, Mexico has its perpetual bearing strawberry plants that give to the natives and the thousands of strangers that come among them from other lands, a plentiful supply of fine berries, that enables the hostleries of Central Mexico to place before their guests, every morning of the year, as an appetizer for breakfast, a dish of this toothsome fruit that satisfies the taste of the most exacting.

As an indication of the properties of the soil for their production, I have in many sections of the country encountered seedling peach and apricot trees, sending their hardy and well shapen trunks up through the crevices of crumbling stone fences, where some years before some friendly bird or native, in eating the fruit, had carelessly thrown the seed aside that was seemingly bent on demonstrating that under these most uninviting conditions, trees could find in this soil, substance for the development of tree growth and fruit production. These trees were found with their branches bending to the ground with their burden of small fruit, which testifies that if proper trees had been planted and cared for as all fruit men recognize that all successful trees must be, would have made an ideal location, for a fruit orchard, large or small.

The hardy growth of pears, plums and quinces in the interior elevated

sections, proves them to be almost indigenous to the soil, and shows a drift of the fine results that could be obtained if the soil was to be well prepared, the proper kind of trees carefully planted, properly pruned and given the subsequent cultivation and solicitude that are approved as necessary by successful men in that line.

Oranges, lemons, limes, grape-fruit and all the other citrus fruits known to the world's great markets, do well here where any effort at all is expended toward the proper propagation, planting, pruning, cultivation and spraying

How to Make Old Orchards Profitable.

There are some old orchards in which there seems to be no chance for profit. Some of this kind are composed almost entirely of worthless varieties, and are good for nothing but firewood. There are in Illinois many old orchards that, with good management, could be made profitable. A large number of them are composed of trees that bear little fruit, but what little fruit they do bear is generally of good quality. Some of these trees are dead in the lower limbs and bear only in the tops; some of them are too closely set, and might

Tell Him So.

Don't be afraid to praise people. It is all very well to say it hurts a boy or a man or a woman to praise; there may be those who do their best work without encouragement, but let us remember that nearly all of us living on this earth are human beings, and human beings work best when encouraged, says "Smith's Magazine."

It is a great mistake not to tell people when you are satisfied with them. If the cook sets before you a dinner fit for a king tell her so.

Don't be too lofty to praise the office boy if his work is commendable. Tell him so.

It is harder for some people to give praise than it is for them to give money. Many a generous man is a very niggard of praise.

Do you like to be praised yourself? Then depend upon it the other fellow will like it.

Pour the oil of encouragement on the wheels of progress and watch 'em whirl.

I'm not advocating soft soap or flattery or gush. No one likes to be gushed at, and any fool can tell flattery from the real thing. But when a man has made a hit with you, tell him so. He may die before you get another chance, or you may die yourself.

It takes quality to appreciate quality, so when you praise a thing you are really offering a compliment to yourself. Doesn't that appeal to you? Will nothing move you? Will you let all the good things in life pass you by, and you as mum as a dead owl?

Wake up, man! Watch out for a chance to praise some one, admit to your own self that you like what he has done, and then—

Tell him so!

Fathers of Great Men.

The father of Samuel Pepys was a tailor.

The father of James Mill was a cobbler.

The father of Verne was a day laborer.

Oliver Cromwell's father was a brewer.

Epictetus was the son of a day laborer.

Socrates was the son of a day laborer.

Glotto, the artist, was a peasant's son.

Talma, the actor, was a dentist's son.

The father of Pius V was a shepherd.

Schumann's father was a bookseller.

The father of Pius IV was a peasant.

The father of Cowley was a grocer.

Charles Lamb was a servant's son.

Mozart's father was a bookbinder.

Milton was the son of a copyist.

Pope's father was a merchant.

Neander's father was a carter.

Lucian was a sculptor's son.

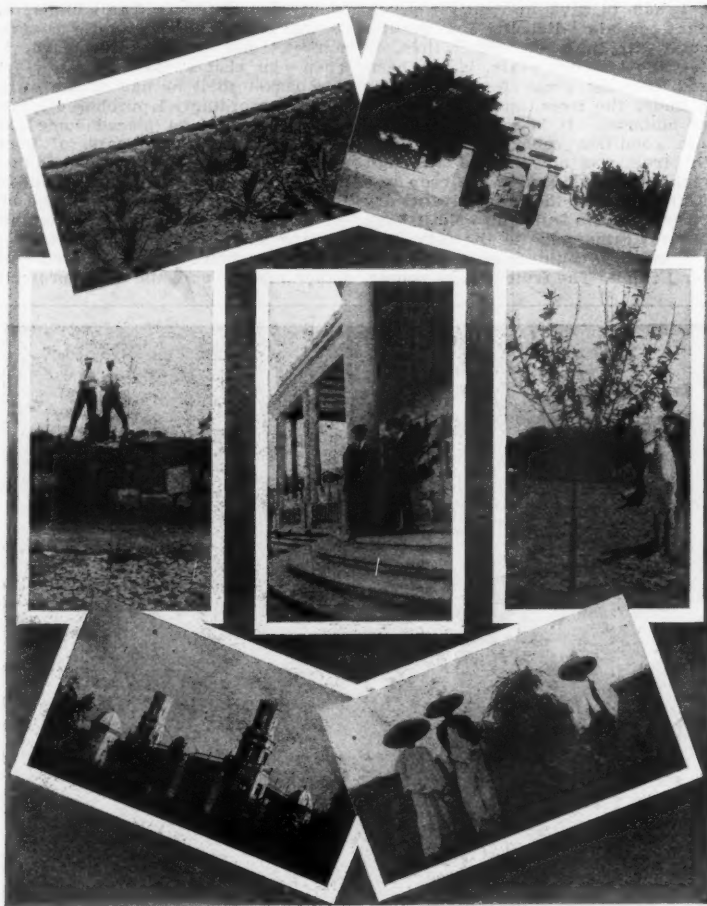
Homer was a farmer's son.

A Wonderful Life Story.

There recently died in New York, at the age of 100 years, Dr. J. B. Richards, supposed at the time of his death to be the oldest native of the city. Mr. Richards had a marvelous history. He ran away to sea when ten years old, jumped overboard because of mistreatment at Funchal, Madeira, was rescued by a French ship and adopted by a Paris diplomat who happened to be on board. He was educated at the military academy of St. Cyr, served under the khedive of Egypt, and married the daughter of the British ambassador to Egypt. Later he returned to New York and practiced dentistry, founding the organization from which the American dental association grew. He retired only two years ago, and retained his good health and spirits to the last. He never used liquor or tobacco.

For Woman's Vanity.—"The whole volume of the bird life of the world is being reduced at an alarming rate," he said, and then he gave the reason—that, to obtain the feathers, the birds had to be killed in the breeding season.

At that time birds' natural fear of man disappears under the stress of providing for and protecting their young, and it is under conditions such as these that the old birds are shot and rifled of their plumes, and the young left to die of starvation in the nest.



SEVEN REPRODUCTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING SCENES IN MEXICO.

The upper picture at the left shows a patch of palms being developed for private parks. The upper photograph at the right shows a Mexican garden and approach. The center photograph shows two gentlemen on the porch of a typical Mexican farm residence. At the left is a stone fence; at the right, an apple tree two years after planting. The lower photograph at the left is the residence of Hacienda Xica. The lower photograph at the right, peach trees and laborers.

of the trees while being developed to the producing age. This citrus fruit shows a remarkably fine flavor and tenderness of the texture of its flesh that is difficult to find in the products of the most advertised citrus fruit sections of the United States, and furthermore, the planter has the positive assurance that his orchard has a latitude safely below the frost belt and runs no risk of the loss of his fruit crop or trees, a danger that has hung like a dark cloud over the investment of the citrus fruit producers of the states of Florida and California, since the industry had its inception.

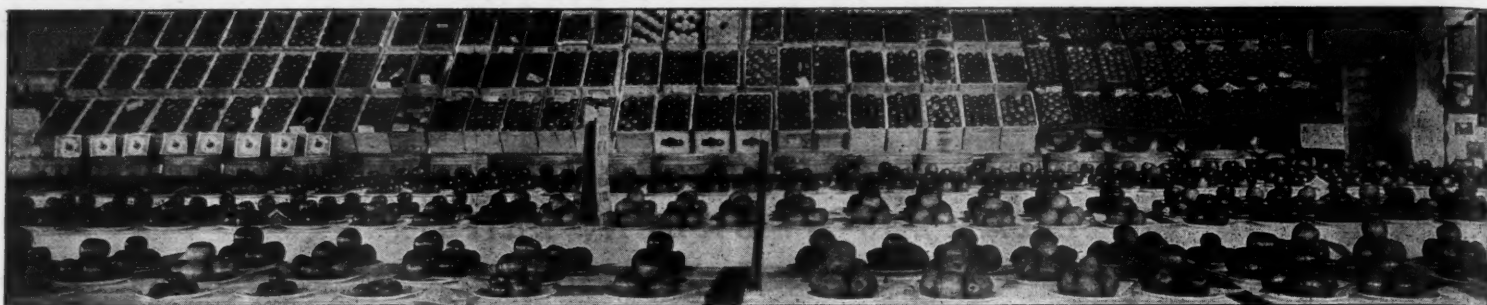
The assured success of the citrus industry finds its proof in a thousand places in the republic where the trees in their wild uncultivated state, without any attention whatever, are annually showing their desire to reproduce their species, by bearing heavy crops of fruit.

(Continued Next Month.)

Fifteen years ago the west was mortgaged to the east. Now the mortgages are all paid off, and the east, unable to produce its own foodstuffs, especially its meats, must buy them in the west. In exchange for foodstuffs, the east must—if she can—sell its manufactures to the west. But now the west is entering on the same lines of manufacturing as the east. The east is but just beginning to feel the grip of the rise in the impending, inevitable economic transformation.

be thinned and the oldest trees taken out. The orchard should not be thinned by the amputation of the limbs on the trees that interfere with the limbs of other trees. If the trees are so close that their branches interfere, the thinning should be done by removing some of the trees themselves, and enough should be removed to give the trees that are left plenty of room. Water-sprouts should be left to protect the trunks of the trees against sun-scalds. If the soil is poor sow red clover seed. If the shade is dense plant orchard-grass. It will not be practicable to plow deep, even where such plowing is needed, and the clover roots will do the plowing better than can be done by any implement. Hogs are better than colts for pasturing in the orchard. Light grazing may be allowed in the fall. The orchard must be fed, and if the trees have borne many full crops they will be found to be getting weak from fruit bearing. In this case manure should be applied. Barnyard manure should be used, as it seems to be the best kind for this purpose.

Zarathustra answered: "Wherefore dost thou fear? It is with man as with the tree. The more he would ascend to height and light the stronger are his roots striving earthwards, downwards, into the dark, the deep, the evil."



RECENT EXHIBIT OF FRUIT SHOWN AT THE MARTINSBURG, W. VA. APPLE SHOW.

The W. Va. Apple Show.

During all three days and evenings the apple show was crowded with studiously observant visitors, examining the exhibits, catalogs in hand. The plate exhibits were on the whole about the best ever shown in this section. Judge W. J. Green, of Wooster, Ohio, found the competition so keen and close that it required twice as much of his time for the judging as he had expected.

The superiority of the pack of the several hundred boxes over last year was evident. Many of the men in the orchards have become interested in the box pack. The box exhibits prove that in a few more years we shall have enough home trained box packers to be able to compete with the northwest in the markets they have been most industriously cultivating. Furthermore, the quality of the Grimes, Jonathans, Winesaps, Rome Beauties, etc., exhibited in the boxes, promised to draw "repeat" orders from consumers who taste them.

The star variety of apples at the Martinsburg apple show was undoubtedly the Black Twig—a distinct surprise to many growers; the challenge cup was won by five boxes of Black Twig. At the fruit auction on Saturday a barrel of Black Twigs brought \$12.50—several dollars more than any other variety. As a result of the showing made by Black Twig the nurserymen reported sales of large blocks of Black Twig stock for planting. The excellent Jonathans shown were also a surprise to many, as were also the N. W. Greenings. The cash premiums of \$75.00 for the best five barrels exhibited from outside of Berkeley county went to Bond brothers, of Winchester, Va. The second premium of \$50.00 going to D. S. Snively, of Hagerstown, Md.

In the exhibits of apple products, including jellies, vinegars, marmalade, preserves, pies, dumplings, etc., there was lively competition. Many of the best cooks of Berkeley county won premiums, while the exhibit as a whole was gazed upon with admiration and mouth waterings by the men and children who visited the hall. Miss Blanche Bitner was awarded the premium for the best general display.

The dealers in nursery stock, spraying machinery, insecticides, etc., who were present report the utmost satisfaction with the carnival from their view-point as it was a buying crowd. Many exhibitors made application before leaving for space next year.—N. T. Frame, W. Va.

Orchard Notes.

Sow wood ashes broadcast in the orchard.

Look for borers if gum exudes from the root of the peach tree. Look for borers in June and October anyway.

The disk is better than the plow in the orchard for breaking up sod.

Never cut a limb from a fruit tree unless you know just why you do it.

An orchard neglected for one year virtually puts it back three years.

It is a mistake to neglect an orchard when it is not producing a crop of fruit.

Rub off the water sprouts of a tree as soon as they appear. You can do it with your fingers.

Whenever a large limb is sawed from the tree the wound should be at once covered with wax or thick paint.

Remember when you plow in the orchard that the roots are very near the surface. Three inches is plenty deep enough.

Give the apple orchard plenty of fertilizer, particularly potash and phosphoric acid. A starved orchard is not a money maker.

More depends upon the right choice of kinds of fruit to set than upon any other one factor as to profit in the orchard.

The grape is one of the surest bearers, as it fruits on new wood. If some are killed it puts out fresh wood and bears grapes.

Neglected fruit trees are not worth the ground they occupy; they are an eyesore, and when pest-infested they are a positive menace to the neighborhood.

Story of Prize Apples.

The fifty dollar barrel of Northern Spy exhibited at the New England fruit show was grown in an orchard about forty years old. Previous to eight years ago it had no care for twenty years. When I took charge of it, eight years ago, it was in very bad shape; trees dying, some dead.

I plowed lightly and cultivated frequently for three years, pruned carefully, sprayed with bordeaux each year and fertilized moderately. The trees were set only thirty feet apart, and the care I gave made such growth that I had to give up cultivation on account of the difficulty of getting through with the team. Since then, or during the last five years, it has been in sod, mowing grass, leaving all the stuff under the trees, and adding some extra material. It is steadily improving in condition each year.

The fruit was not thinned although it ought to have been, as the crop was too heavy and the excessively dry weather hurt the fruit and held it back until light rains came in the fall. If I had thinned I could have done much better I think. The fruit was, of course,

barrel to seventeen were No. 2s, and even the No. 2 apples were very good ones, though not all quite as well colored.

I find it quite necessary every year to cut back the leading top shoots.—George S. Knapp, Middlesex county, Mass.

Basket of Fancy Pears.

In regard to the basket of pears that won first prize at the New England Fruit Show. The prize offer read as follows: "Best basket of pears for fancy market" (basket to hold not less than fifteen pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds). "As I understand it, this basket must be for a fancy market," not to be transported, but when you visit a store of fancy fruit this basket shall be one of the attractions. Accordingly I purchased a fancy basket for \$1, and placed some extra large and fine Bosc pears, of course selected and even. It would be difficult this year to find better pears, and the Bosc is one of the best; if not the best, of all pears. I would not recommend sending such fruit in a basket by express. Bushel boxes covered with paper on top or some light protection

Manufacturing Fruit.

Fruit trees draw their sustenance from the soil. It stands to reason that when year after year they take from the ground the elements which are needed for the building up of the wood and for the formation of the foliage and the fruit, the supply of these elements in the soil must grow smaller to the extent in which it is carried off in the shape of fruit. The poorer the soil becomes, the poorer will be the crop, both in quantity and in quality. To prevent exhaustion of the soil, the fruit grower has to replenish the elements taken from the soil, and this is done in the form of manure and commercial fertilizer, says "American Cultivator."

But neither cover crops nor manure restore to the orchard all the elements that have been removed by the crop, nor do they restore them in the correct proportion. This deficiency can only be made up by a judicious application of commercial fertilizer, in which the chief elements of plant food, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, are correctly balanced. It is generally understood that potash is the maturing element in the fertilizer. It exerts a most decisive influence on the character, color, sweetness and flavor of the fruit, as well as on the ripening and hardening of the wood. The latter point is especially pertinent in regions liable to be exposed to sudden frosts, which injure mostly the soft and unripe wood, but can not do much harm to the hardened fibre.

Extensive experiments have shown that under average conditions a mixture containing four per cent. nitrogen, six per cent. phosphoric acid and eight per cent. potash, applied at the rate of three pounds per tree, gives very satisfactory results.

Amount of Spray Material.—Following information was given by Prof. H. A. Surface, state zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa., as to the spraying of twelve trees of ordinary size, in answer to an inquiry from a Lebanon county man as to what material to use, and how much would be needed for each tree: "I note by your letter that you make inquiry concerning the amount of material needed for spraying about twelve 'ordinary' trees. However, you do not state what kind of trees they are, and it makes quite a difference as to whether they are peach or apple, quince or pear, or even forest trees. However, if they be the size of a full grown peach tree, you can count on their taking from two to three gallons to the tree. A full sized apple tree will take from three to ten gallons. This would mean from one to two fifty gallon barrels of the spray liquid for twelve trees. Spray your trees thoroughly after the leaves drop. There is no use to spray for scale now while the leaves are on. Do this when the wind is blowing slightly in one direction, and when it blows in another direction spray them again. Be sure that you touch every speck of the bark from tip of the most remote branches to the base of the trunk. Coat them so there is not a spot missed. If you do this faithfully and thoroughly, you will be surprised at the beneficial results that will appear next summer, and which will pay you many times over for your efforts. In addition to the spraying, cut or prune back the trees severely, or in proportion to the amount of injury, removing not only the dead but also the dying wood."

Western New York Growers.—"It would seem to me that the western New York growers will make a great mistake if they do not secure the enactment and enforcement of laws, as in Oregon, for the control of pear blight, and plant pear trees instead of apple trees. Owing to favorable climatic conditions, cheap labor and low cost of living, the southern growers can produce apples much cheaper than the western New York growers. On their old orchards they get large amounts of crops without cultivation. When they begin to work those orchards properly their output will be greatly increased."



Photograph kindly sent by S. T. Hawes, of Kentucky, to indicate the large size of apple trees grown in that locality.

sorted for color and freedom from blemishes and each specimen was carefully wrapped in paper and placed in position carefully.

If such fruit can be grown in old, neglected orchards, it certainly looks as if young orchards in New England well cared for from the start, ought to grow fruit good enough for anybody to eat.

I believe that a well cared for orchard will pay a better profit on capital invested than anything on the farm.—Everett E. Brown, superintendent Westland farm, Windham county, Conn.

First Prize McIntosh Reds.

The variety of apple was the McIntosh Red. I saved a sufficient number of the best specimens, and as the apples were nearly all about perfect, that was an easy matter. The trees are young ones and have been planted about fifteen years on good soil. But little cultivation has been done, but the ground has been well fertilized with hen manure and wood ashes applied at different times. The grass which comes up very rank is cut under the trees about the first of June and left for a mulch on the ground.

This condition is favorable for fish worms in the soil for which the hens, which have access to the orchard, scratch and partially cultivate the trees which produce annual crops of nice fruit.

I have not yet found it necessary to thin apples on trees of this variety, although other kinds need it very much. It is an easy matter to sort these apples; as they grew this year only one

is best.—George V. Fletcher, Mass., in "American Cultivator."

Spraying as a Business.

There is no longer certainty of a crop of fair fruit without spraying with insecticides and fungicides, no matter how propitious the season otherwise or how fertile the orchard soil. This operation, rightly performed, invariably proves effectual. But to make a start in the right direction and at the right time is what ninety-nine hundredths will not do. They seem tied to the hitching-post of non-action. A neighbor with a small, but good orchard, had a large crop of fruit last season; but the apple packers rejected over two-thirds on account of knots, scab and worms. He remarked: "Had I sprayed the trees I would be \$100 better off now." He is a type of a large majority. They realize the necessity but postpone preparation for it until the season arrives, and then are too busy to attend to getting a spraying outfit. Any active, wide-awake young man could prepare himself with the necessary apparatus and poisons and then take contracts of most of his neighbors to do their spraying for the season, and make a fine thing out of it. Orchardists who have been approached on the subject regard such an enterprise with favor. Spraying should not be done when the trees are in blossom; this course ruined a swarm of bees at my door.

The lazy man never seems to tire of what he isn't doing.

The King of the Golden River

A Christmas Story by John Ruskin.

CHAPTER I.

In a secluded and mountainous part of Stirlia there was, in old time, a valley of the most surprising and luxuriant fertility. It was surrounded, on all sides, by steep and rocky mountains, rising into peaks, which were always covered with snow, and from which a number of torrents descended in constant cataracts. One of these fell westward, over the face of a crag so high, that, when the sun had set to everything else, and all below was darkness, his beams still shone full upon this waterfall, so that it looked like a shower of gold. It was, therefore, called by the people of the neighborhood, the Golden River. It was strange that none of these streams fell into the valley itself. They all descended on the other side of the mountain, and wound away through broad plains and by populous cities. But the clouds were drawn so constantly to the snowy hills, and rested so softly in the circular hollow, that in time of drought and heat, when all the country round was burnt up, there was still rain in the little valley; and its crops were so heavy, and its hay so high, and its apples so red, and its grapes so blue, and its wine so rich, and its honey so sweet, that it was a marvel to everyone who beheld it, and was commonly called the Treasure Valley.

The whole of this little valley belonged to three brothers, called Schwartz, Hans, and Gluck. Schwartz and Hans, the two elder brothers, were very ugly men, with over-hanging eyebrows and small dull red eyes, which were always half shut, so that you couldn't see into them, and always fancied they saw very far into you. They lived by farming the Treasure Valley, and very good farmers they were. They killed everything that did not pay for its eating. They shot the blackbirds, because they pecked the fruit; and killed the hedgehogs, lest they should suck the crows; they poisoned the crickets for eating the crumbs in the kitchen; and smothered the cicadas, which used to sing all summer in the lime trees. They worked their servants without any wages, till they would not work any more, and then quarreled with them, and turned them out of doors without paying them. It would have been very odd, if with such a farm, and such a system of farming, they hadn't got very rich; and very rich they did get. They generally contrived to keep their corn by them till it was very dear, and then sell it for twice its value; they had heaps of gold lying about on their floors, yet it was never known that they had given so much as a penny or a crust in charity; they never went to mass; grumbled perpetually at paying tithes; and were, in a word, of so cruel and grinding a temper, as to receive from all those with whom they had any dealings, the nickname of the "Black Brothers."

The youngest brother, Gluck, was as completely opposed, in both appearance and character, to his seniors as could possibly be imagined or desired. He was not above twelve years old, fair, blue-eyed, and kind in temper to every living thing. He did not, of course, agree particularly well with his brothers, or rather they did not agree with him. He was usually appointed to the honorable office of turnspit, when there was anything to roast, which was not often; for, to do the brothers justice, they were hardly less sparing upon themselves than upon other people. At other times he used to clean the shoes, floors, and sometimes the plates, occasionally getting what was left on them, by way of encouragement, and a wholesome quantity of dry blows, by way of education.

Things went on in this manner for a long time. At last came a very wet summer, and everything went wrong in the country around. The hay had hardly been got in, when the haystacks were floated bodily down to the sea by an inundation; the vines were cut to pieces with the hail; the corn was all killed by a black blight; only in the Treasure Valley, as usual, all was safe. As it had rained when there was rain nowhere else, so it had sun when there was sun nowhere else. Everybody came to buy corn at the farm, and went away pouring maledictions on the Black Brothers. They asked what they liked, and got it, except from the poor people, who could only beg, and several of whom were starved at their very door, without the slightest regard or notice.

It was drawing towards winter, and very cold weather, when one day the

two elder brothers had gone out, with their usual warning to little Gluck, who was left to mind the roast, that he was to let nobody in, and give nothing out. Gluck sat down quite close to the fire, for it was raining very hard, and the kitchen walls were by no means dry or comfortable looking. He turned and turned, and the roast got nice and brown. "What a pity," thought Gluck, "my brothers never ask anybody to dinner. I'm sure, when they've got such a nice piece of mutton as this, and nobody else has got so much as a piece of dry bread, it would do their hearts good to have somebody to eat it with them."

Just as he spoke, there came a double knock at the house door, yet heavy and dull, as though the knocker had been tied up—more like a puff than a knock.

"It must be the wind," said Gluck; "nobody else would venture to knock double knocks at our door."

No; it wasn't the wind: there it came again very hard, and what was particularly astounding, the knocker seemed to be in a hurry, and not to be in the least afraid of the consequences. Gluck went to the window, opened it, and put his head out to see who it was.

It was the most extraordinary looking little gentleman he had ever seen in his life. He had a very large nose, slightly brass-colored; his cheeks were very round, and very red, and might have warranted a supposition that he had been blowing a refractory fire for the last eight-and-forty hours; his eyes twinkled merrily through long silky eyelashes, his mustaches curled twice round like a corkscrew on each side of his mouth, and his hair, of a curious mixed pepper-and-salt color, descended far over his shoulders. He was about four-foot-six in height, and wore a conical pointed cap of nearly the same altitude, decorated with a black feather some three feet long. His doublet was prolonged behind into something resembling a violent exaggeration of what is now termed a "swallow tail," but was much obscured by the swelling folds of an enormous black, glossy-looking cloak, which must have been very much too long in calm weather, as the wind, whistling around the old house, carried it clear out from the wearer's shoulders to about four times his own length.

Gluck was so perfectly paralyzed by the singular appearance of his visitor, that he remained fixed without uttering a word, until the old gentleman, having performed another, and a more energetic concerto on the knocker, turned around to look after his fly-away cloak. In so doing he caught sight of Gluck's little yellow head jammed in the window, with his mouth and eyes very wide open indeed.

"Hello!" said the little gentleman, "that's not the way to answer the door: I'm wet, let me in."

To do the little gentleman justice, he was wet. His feather hung down between his legs like a beaten puppy's tail, dripping like an umbrella; and from the ends of his mustaches the water was running into his waist-coat pocket, and out again like a mill-stream.

"I beg pardon, sir," said Gluck, "I'm very sorry, but I really can't."

"Can't what?" said the old gentleman.

"I can't let you in, sir,—I can't indeed; my brothers, sir, would beat me to death, sir, if I thought of such a thing. What do you want?"

"Want?" said the old gentleman, petulantly. "I want fire, and shelter; and there's a great fire there blazing, crackling, dancing on the walls, with nobody to feel it. Let me in, I say; I only want to warm myself."

Gluck had had his head, by this time, so long out of the window, that he began to feel that it was really unpleasantly cold, and when he turned, and saw the beautiful fire rustling and roaring, and throwing long bright tongues up the chimney, as if it were licking its chops at the savory smell of the leg of mutton, his heart melted within him that it should be burning away for nothing. "He does look very wet," said little Gluck; "I'll just let him in for a quarter of an hour." Round he went to the door and opened it; and as the little gentleman walked in, there came a gust of wind through the house that made the old chimney totter.

"That's a good boy," said the little gentleman. "Never mind your brothers. I'll talk to them."

"Pray, sir, don't do any such thing," said Gluck. "I can't let you stay till they come; they'd be the death of me."

"Dear me," said the old gentleman,

"I'm very sorry to hear that. How long may I stay?"

"Only till the mutton's done," replied Gluck, "and it's very brown."

Then the old gentleman walked into the kitchen, and sat himself down on the hob, with the top of his cap accommodated up the chimney, for it was a great deal too high for the roof.

"You'll soon dry there, sir," said Gluck, and sat down again to turn the mutton. But the old gentleman did not dry there, but went on drip, drip, dripping among the cinders, and the fire fizzed, sputtered, and began to look very black, and uncomfortable: never was such a cloak; every fold in it ran like a gutter.

"I beg pardon, sir," said Gluck at length, after watching the water spreading in long, quicksilver like streams over the floor for a quarter of an hour; "mayn't I take your cloak?"

"No, thank you," said the old gentleman.

"Your cap, sir?"

"I am all right, thank you," said the old gentleman, rather gruffly.

"But, sir,—I'm very sorry," said Gluck, hesitatingly; "but—really, sir—you're—putting the fire out."

"It'll take longer to do the mutton, then," replied his visitor, dryly.

Gluck was very much puzzled by the behavior of his guest; it was such a strange mixture of coolness and humility. He turned away at the string meditatively for another five minutes.

"That mutton looks very nice," said the old gentleman at length. "Can't you give me a little bit?"

"Impossible, sir," said Gluck.

"I'm very hungry," continued the old gentleman: "I've had nothing to eat yesterday nor to-day. They surely couldn't miss a bit from the knuckle!"

He spoke in so very melancholy a tone, that it quite melted Gluck's heart. "They promised me one slice to-day, sir," said he; "I can give you that, but not a bit more."

"That's a good boy," said the old gentleman.

Then Gluck warmed a plate, and sharpened a knife. "I don't care if I do get beaten for it," thought he. Just as he had cut a large slice out of the mutton, there came a tremendous rap at the door. The old gentleman jumped off the hob as if it had suddenly become inconveniently warm. Gluck fitted the slice into the mutton again, with desperate efforts at exactitude, and ran to open the door.

"What did you keep us waiting in the rain for?" said Schwartz, as he walked in, throwing his umbrella in Gluck's face. "Aye! what for, indeed, you little vagabond?" said Hans, administering an educational box on the ear, as he followed his brother into the kitchen.

"Bless my soul!" said Schwartz when he opened the door.

"Amen," said the little gentleman, who had taken his cap off, and was standing in the middle of the kitchen, bowing with the utmost possible velocity.

"Who's that?" said Schwartz, catching up a rolling-pin, and turning to Gluck with a fierce frown.

"I don't know, indeed, brother," said Gluck in great terror.

"How did he get in?" roared Schwartz.

"My dear brother," said Gluck, depreciatingly, "he was so very wet!"

The rolling-pin was descending on Gluck's head; but, at the instant, the old gentleman interposed his conical cap, on which it crashed with a shock that shook the water out of it all over the room. What was very odd, the rolling-pin no sooner touched the cap, than it flew out of Schwartz's hand, spinning like a straw in a high wind, and fell into a corner at the farther end of the room.

"Who are you, sir," demanded Schwartz, turning upon him.

"What's your business," snarled Hans.

"I'm a poor old man, sir," the little gentleman began very modestly, "and I saw your fire through the window, and begged shelter for a quarter of an hour."

"Have the goodness to walk out again, then," said Schwartz. "We've quite enough water in our kitchen, without making it a drying-house."

"It is a cold day to turn an old man out in, sir; look at my gray hairs." They hung down to his shoulders, as I told you before.

"Aye!" said Hans, "there are enough of them to keep you warm. Walk!"

"I'm very, very hungry, sir; couldn't you spare me a bit of bread before I go?"

"Bread, indeed!" said Schwartz; "do you suppose we have nothing to do with our bread but to give it to such red-nosed fellows as you?"

"Why don't you sell your feather?" said Hans, sneeringly. "Out with you!"

"A little bit," said the old gentleman.

"Be off!" said Schwartz.

"Pray, gentlemen—"

"Off, and be hanged!" cried Hans, seizing him by the collar. But he had no sooner touched the old gentleman's collar, than away he went after the rolling-pin, spinning around and around till he fell into the corner on the top of it. Then Schwartz was very angry, and ran at the old gentleman to turn him out; but he also had hardly touched him, when away he went after Hans and the rolling-pin, and hit his head against the wall as he tumbled into the corner. And so there they lay, all three.

Then the old gentleman spun himself round with velocity in the opposite direction; continued to spin until his long cloak was all wound neatly about him; clapped his cap on his head, very much on one side (for it could not stand upright without going through the ceiling), gave an additional twist to his corkscrew mustaches, and replied with a perfect coolness: "Gentleman, I wish you a very good morning. At twelve o'clock to-night I'll call again; after such a refusal of hospitality as I have just experienced, you will not be surprised if that visit is the last I ever pay you."

"If ever I catch you here again," muttered Schwartz, coming half frightened, out of the corner—but, before he could finish his sentence, the old gentleman had shut the house door behind him with a great bang; and there drove past the window, at the same instant, a wreath of ragged cloud, that whirled and rolled away down the valley in all manner of shapes; turning over and over in the air, and melting away at last in a gush of rain.

"A very pretty business, indeed, Mr. Gluck!" said Schwartz. "Dish the mutton, sir. If ever I catch you at such a trick again—bless me, why, the mutton's been cut!"

"You promised me one slice, brother, you know," said Gluck.

"Oh! and you were cutting it hot, I suppose, and going to catch all the gravy. It'll be long before I promise you such a thing again. Leave the room, sir; and have the kindness to wait in the coal-cellar till I call you."

Gluck left the room melancholy enough. The brothers ate as much mutton as they could, locked the rest in the cupboard, and proceed to get very drunk after dinner.

Such a night as it was! Howling wind, and rushing rain, without intermission. The brothers had just sense enough left to put up all the shutters, and double bar the doors, before they went to bed. They usually slept in the same room. As the clock struck twelve, they were both awakened by a tremendous crash. Their door burst open with a violence that shook the house from top to bottom.

"What's that?" cried Schwartz, starting up in his bed.

"Only I," said the little gentleman.

The two brothers sat up on their bolsters, and stared into the darkness. The room was full of water, and by a misty moon beam, which found its way through a hole in the shutter, they could see in the midst of it an enormous foam globe, spinning round, and bobbing up and down like a cork, on which, as on a most luxurious cushion, reclined the little old gentleman, cap and all. There was plenty of room for it now, for the roof was off.

"Sorry to incommode you," said their visitor ironically. "I'm afraid your beds are dampish; perhaps you had better go to your brother's room: I've left the ceiling on, there."

They required no second admonition, but rushed into Gluck's room, wet through, and in an agony of terror.

"You'll find my card on the kitchen table," the old gentleman called after them. "Remember, the last visit."

"Pray Heaven it may!" said Schwartz, shuddering. And the foam globe disappeared.

Dawn came at last, and the two brothers looked out of Gluck's little window in the morning. The Treasure Valley was one mass of ruin and desolation. The inundation had swept away trees, crops, and cattle, and left in their stead a waste of red sand and gray mud. The two brothers crept shivering and horror-struck into the kitchen. The water had gutted the whole first floor; corn, money, almost every movable thing had been swept away, and there was left only a small white card on the kitchen table. On it, in large, breezy, long-legged letters, were engraved the words: Southwest Wind, Esquire.

(Continued Next Month.)



Culture of Quinces.

By Prof. F. C. Sears, of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.

The quince never makes more than a large bush or a small tree, fifteen feet being the extreme for height, so that they may readily be included in even a small plantation of fruits. And while, as ordinarily seen, the tree is straggling yet when given a little intelligent attention, particularly as to pruning, it makes an attractive tree; when in full bloom few fruit trees are more beautiful. The blossoms are large and snowy white, shaded with a delicate pink.

As an article of diet the quince takes a high position, and deserves far more general use than it receives. Quince marmalade and quince preserves recall to every one's mind his grandmother's fruit closet; and while preserves are not indispensable, like flour and sugar, yet in case of unexpected guests a well-stocked fruit closet brings a feeling of security.

In the choice of a spot in which to grow quinces, one is usually very much restricted, since they generally form a small and relatively unimportant part of the home fruit plantation, which is located only with regard to its convenience from the house. Yet if one is allowed a choice, as is usually the case when one is setting a really commercial plantation, soils, windbreaks, exposures, etc., may all be considered.

I do not think the quince is an exacting fruit as to soils. Certainly we have seen it growing on a great variety of soils with excellent success (when one considers the utter neglect to which it is generally subjected). I recall, in particular, a row of old quince trees growing along a roadside in decidedly sandy soil which have year after year given a crop of fruit. I will not say it was a good crop or that it was good fruit, but considering their handicap these old trees did wonders, so no one need give up having quince marmalade because the soil is sandy. Yet most authorities agree and the writer's observations tally therewith, that the ideal quince soil is a reasonably heavy clay loam, which is sufficiently well drained so that water does not stand either in or upon the soil, yet which is of such nature and has been handled in such a way as to make it retentive of moisture. A good clay loam which has not too retentive a subsoil will give the first requisites. If the subsoil is heavy, then the land should be tilled; and of course, the lay of the land should be such as to allow surface water to drain off. It only remains to keep a good supply of humus in the soil and to cultivate the land instead of allowing the trees to stand in sod, as is usually done. Both these are of prime importance in getting the water into the soil and in holding it there. Quinces will do something in sod; that has been too abundantly proved in Massachusetts to be disputed, for about all the quinces we grow are produced in all that; but with the soil requirements suggested, everyone will agree that cultivation is by all means the best method of soil management, since it allows incorporating plenty of humus in the soil and keeping up the earth mulch to prevent evaporation.

With a soil such as we have selected, and with the treatment we have suggested (cultivation and cover crops), I do not believe any application of nitrogen will be necessary after the first two years. For these two years I have found that an ounce of nitrate of soda to each tree will give all the growth necessary, even in decidedly poor soil. This should be scattered about the trees as soon as growth gets fairly under way in the spring. The first year it

ought to cover a circle with a diameter of say three feet (the tree of course being the center of the circle), and the second year a circle perhaps five feet in diameter. Potash and phosphoric acid may be used much more liberally with young trees just set. A half pound of mixture made up of three pounds of high grade sulphate of potash and five pounds of acid phosphate will give excellent results, and this may be gradually increased (always having due regard to the way the trees respond) till at full bearing the orchard may get from 100 to 250 pounds of potash and from 200 to 500 pounds of the phosphate, though for bearing trees I should use, at least part of the time, basic slag meal as a source of phosphoric acid instead of the acid phosphate.

A list for planting in Massachusetts, is as follows:

Orange or Apple.—This variety, of European origin, is one of the oldest and best known, and is often recommended as the only commercial sort for Massachusetts. I do not quite endorse this view, but it is certainly the leading variety. The chief objection to it is that it has been so long propagated, often by seeds, that several strains have been developed, some of which are not very valuable. The tree is fairly vigorous and spreading in its growth. The fruit is variable, as suggested above, but is typically rounded, not pear shaped and with distinct flattening at the ends. The color is fine golden and the surface not unduly fuzzy. It ripens about October, but will often keep in good condition up to midwinter. The flesh is firm, but cooks up tender and soft.

Champion.—This is an American variety, having originated in Connecticut. The tree is a vigorous grower, being more upright and taller than the Orange, and the fruit matures somewhat later than that variety; in fact, in some localities it does not ripen well. The fruit is large and very distinctly pear shaped, with tender flesh and delicate flavor. This would certainly stand next to the Orange in popularity.

Rea, or Rea's Mammoth.—This variety makes a small tree, but the fruit is large, sometimes very large, distinctly and abruptly pear shaped, a rich orange in color and with a very smooth skin. The flesh is of excellent quality, and the fruit is ready for use earlier than most other sorts.

A fifth variety which might be added, though the writer has little personal knowledge of it, is the Bourgeat. This was recently imported from France and has given excellent results in some places. Mr. E. C. Howard, of Belcher-town, in particular, has been much pleased with it.

In the choice of nursery stock most growers select quince trees two or three years old. As to distance apart, from ten to fifteen feet is recommended. With repressive pruning (heading in each year's long, straggling growth), it will certainly be many years before quinces will crowd each other even at ten feet, and that is the distance which the writer has generally adopted.

In the setting out of the trees no special treatment is necessary.

We Want You, Yes We Do.

It is my desire that every subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower shall continue to be one of our great family of readers.

I would be a happy man if I could be assured that not one of my large family of subscribers would allow his name to drop off from our subscription list.

I have earned your appreciation. I have worked hard to make Green's Fruit Grower of service to every reader no matter where he is located. It now remains for you, reader, to do your part, which is to renew your subscription without delay.

This is the season when renewals are most often made. Every year there is a tendency to delay sending in subscriptions until later and later, which makes hard work for the publisher.

Notice the club offers made by Green's Fruit Grower in combination with almost every other reliable magazine or rural publication, by which you can get two or more publications at a little more than the cost of one.

Do not delay in sending in these club or combination offers, or if you desire to send in only your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower please do that without delay and do me a great favor. Do it now! Do it to-day! How much easier it is to do it to-day than it is to do it to-morrow. When you write tell us how we can improve Green's Fruit Grower.—Charles A. Green.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; And he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.—Prov. xv:32.

Spraying Conclusions.

Last year the Illinois experiment station made extensive experiments in orchard spraying. In summing up the results of these experiments the station says the following conclusions seem to be warranted:

That two pounds of arsenate of lead is as effective a spray as three pounds, especially when applied alone.

Arsenate of lead gives a better result as a spray than Paris green whether used alone, with bordeaux mixture or with lime and sulphur.

Lime and sulphur when used as a summer spray by diluting the commercial material gave fine foliage and a good quality of fruit. The question of what dilution will be the most effective is unsettled.

The second application of bordeaux and arsenate of lead to control scab and insects was the most valuable in 1909.

Bordeaux mixture made with four pounds each of copper sulphate and lime and two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water gave the best average results, while the same spray with six pounds of lime gave the highest net value per bushel.

The use of iron sulphate in bordeaux as a "dilution sticker" is better adapted as a spray for use after the fruits have attained some size rather than a spray during the entire season. This spray is very adhesive, remaining on the tree until picking time and being rusty brown in color is not as objectionable as bordeaux for use late in the season.

Can be Grown on an Acre.

You may be surprised at the number of fruit plants you can place on an acre. You should not limit yourself to an acre, but here is a list for that much ground:

Fourteen plum tree set fifteen by fifteen.

Twenty-eight peach trees set fifteen by fifteen.

Fourteen Japan persimmon trees set fifteen by fifteen.

Sixteen apple trees set twenty-six by twenty feet.

Sixteen pear trees set twenty-six by twenty feet.

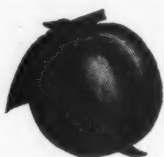
Twenty fig bushes set twelve by sixteen feet.

Fifty blackberries set four by four feet.

Twenty bunch grapes set ten by ten feet.

Fifty dewberries set four by four feet.

One thousand and fifty strawberry plants (five rows) set three feet by one foot.



Peaches and Clover.

During the past season we succeeded in carrying over a large peach crop through a most serious drought by very frequent tillage. The land was planted to apples with peaches between, and both were carrying large crops. A drought started in when the fruit was not half grown, and continued until after the peaches are picked. As the fruit began to approach maturity during the prolonged dry weather, the soil was harrowed lightly every day, this being done even while the fruit was being picked, with the result that the entire crop was brought through and sold for prices much above the general market quotations.

The soil had been well supplied with humus from several years of clover cover crops, which was a great aid in addition to tillage in conserving moisture.

To test the possible advantage of adding nitrogen to aid in obtaining a larger size in peaches, from six to sixteen pounds of nitrate of soda were applied to a tree, a few trees on the end of each row being left as checks to note the results. Not the least effect could be observed from the application of the nitrate of soda through any growth of wood or any increased size of fruit. Without doubt the clover had supplied all of the nitrogen that the trees required.

Five years ago, on other trees where cover had not been previously used, from twenty to thirty pounds of nitrate of soda were applied to single trees, they in this instance being plums. The effects have been marked. Not only have the trees made very much larger growth, but the fruit each year since has also been superior in size.—G. T. Powell, Columbia county, N. Y.



Dwarf Pear Trees.

The Angouleme is especially well adapted to dwarfing. It is a large pear, yellow in color, somewhat coarse in its flesh, but of excellent flavor. The tree makes strong growth, and is the best of all varieties for dwarf culture. It is much better as a dwarf than a standard.

The Anjou makes a good dwarf tree, but the fruit, growing to large size, drops heavily before the time for picking, and for this reason it is not profitable for commercial growing as a dwarf. The dropping of the fruit is a defect of the Anjou in either the standard or the dwarf trees.

The Seckel makes a good tree as a dwarf, and it is well to have it in a garden collection. It is better to be double-worked, budding it upon another variety. This is done by putting buds of the Seckel upon Angouleme or Anjou trees, which makes a better tree than when budded directly upon the quince.

The Louise Bonne de Jersey is excellent as a dwarf. The tree grows to good size, while the fruit is large and of the best quality. The fruit is yellow and green when ripe, and often with a handsome blush. It is very juicy and has a slight astringency, which makes it particularly good for canning. This variety is not grown much in late years, but for dwarf culture it is one of the kinds that will return profits.

The Josephine is a pear of high quality, ripening in the autumn and early winter, grows well as a dwarf, and is a pear to be included in planting for market or for the home garden.

Winter Nells is one of the finest early winter pears, but should be top or double-worked if grown as a dwarf.—George T. Powell, in Massachusetts Agricultural Report.

Apple Market Hints.

Albert W. Swalm, American consul at Southampton, England, says the secret of success in exporting apples to England is for the American shipper to send good fruit, well packed and kept out of an auction, where a combination may control prices.

Virginia apple growers have well organized local crop marketing associations. The Shenandoah Fruit Growers' association recently sold its apples in New York at from \$2.75 to \$3.75, and \$4 for Albemarle pippins. The western New York orchardists are apparently the only ones in this country who are unwilling to co-operate in the packing and marketing of their fruit.

Thomas Russell, a Glasgow, Scotland, fruit dealer, has been on a trip through the western New York apple section and arranged for 30,000 barrels of apples to be sent to him in Glasgow. The fact that one dealer in a single Scottish city can handle 30,000 barrels of western New York apples, is evidence that the opportunities for expansion of our apple-growing industry are far from reaching their limit.

The Chestnut Blight.

Thousands and tens of thousands of giant chestnut trees, the stately tops of which tower over the sky in various sections of the country, have been obliged to bow to the woodman's ax during the past few weeks and heroic measures are being adopted as a consequence, to stay the sway of the death dealing disease known familiarly as the chestnut blight.

This strange disease is baffling the most expert of state and government foresters and the most experienced of private gardeners.

It's easier to find a friend than it is to lose an enemy.

The Vanquished Storm.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. F. M. Sours.

The nimbus cloud spread over all the land;
The drear dread winds were blowing on the plain;
We looked: wild flashes rent the sky again;
The storm we feared raved in its terrors grand.
Athwart the fury, in the east beyond—
O joy! O calm! amidst the falling rain
Behold the bow of peace, of rest!—to men
God's promise, when on Noah morning dawned,
How like when anger veils domestic skies!
The black, the heavy storm-cloud hovers far;
Dread threatens dread, a fond heart suffers war.
When, lo! sweet love, all thrust through lifts her eyes,
And from a bleeding heart, with many a scar,
Speaks kind words, sweet as notes of angels are!

The Prosperous Fruit Belt.

Prosperityland would be a fitting name for the western New York fruit belt which borders the great south shore of Lake Ontario. This is the opinion of the editor of "Rural Life," after a run through this wonderful orchard land. Everywhere we went we found evidences of prosperity.

Last year was a record season in orchard planting; but this year the nurseries report an unprecedented demand for trees and plants. In every section we found the farmers extending their orchard acreage and small fruit plantings. And never before have we found the orchards and small fruit fields better cared for than the present.

We saw more new houses in process of erection, more houses and buildings being enlarged and repaired, and more farm improvements than on any previous trip. We also saw more and larger flocks of poultry and more pure-bred birds than in former years. Farmers generally are extending their operations and preparing to grow larger and better crops. The swamps are being drained and their virgin soils turned for the first time by the plow in preparation for the rich harvests that they are sure to yield when intelligently handled.

Fate of the Fruit Industry.

An apple buyer who travels extensively throughout the country and is a close observer of orchard conditions, tells "Rural Life" that there is one certainty for the future in orcharding, the apple grower who sprays his trees thoroughly will have apples to sell and the man who does not spray will go out of business as a fruit grower. Commercial orcharding will be confined exclusively to sections where the growers practice up-to-date methods and have orchards of sufficient size to justify the purchase and use of expensive spraying machinery.

This means that the apple growing industry will expand largely in such fruit belts as western New York, while it will decline until nothing remains of it in regions where fruit culture is a side line in farming.

HEALTH AND INCOME.

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset. "I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts food which I did, making it a large part of at least two meals a day.

"To-day, I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an over-worked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine true and "all of human interest."

Starving Trees.

The practice of gathering yearly large crops of fruit and returning nothing to the soil is contrary to reason, says "Fruitman and Gardener."

The lack of fruitfulness, and the failure of old trees is often the result of starvation. After fifteen or twenty years the lime, potash and nitrogen of the soil become exhausted. Under these conditions the tree may live for many years, but the fruit will be small in quantity, small in size, and very poor in quality.

If the farmer has a half-starved animal he proceeds at once to feed it, and the resulting change is marvelous.

Do the same with the old trees. Many a man has been surprised at the effect of one load of barnyard manure scattered about under a tree. It gives new life and fruitfulness.

However much he may need the hay it is a mistake to cut the grass and clover in the orchard and haul it off. Leave it to rot on the ground, or return as much in some other form.

Plowing under green crops gives nitrogen but this may be overdone. To furnish the other elements sow every year 500 pounds of acid phosphates and 200 pounds muriate of potash per acre. They will restore your trees to vigor, and fill your apple barrels, and your pocketbook.

His Craving for Apples.

A craving for apples led to the making of a fortune by J. L. Dumas, former president of the Washington Horticultural Society, who recently sold Pomona fruit ranch, near Dayton, for \$150,000 after he had sold upward of \$125,000 worth of apples from the ranch. Mr. Dumas said:

"When I was teaching school in the Hawaiian Islands in the early '90s, I frequently had a craving for apples such as I had been accustomed to eat in the northwest before I went to Honolulu. I often searched through the markets of the tropical city for apples. The best I could find were diminutive and of unsavory flavor. They sold as high as five cents apiece.


"I returned to Dayton and bought a tract of 140 acres paying for it \$3050, which represented my earnings from twenty years of school teaching. My appetite was really the making of what of this world's goods I possess."

Orchard Cultivation.

Life in fruit trees, as in everything else, comes from within. The tree must draw its vitality from the soil through the roots. The soil must be fed in various ways to produce healthy trees and good fruit, but without cultivation, all of this work will be like throwing money away. "Cultivation unlocks the real treasure vaults of the soil." Many disagree as to when and how to cultivate, but nearly all orchardists believe in cultivation part of the time at least. Orchard work is about to assume a new prominence in the east, if the signs of the times are not at fault. The application of intensive methods to eastern orchards will produce highly satisfactory and profitable results, as already proved in numerous instances. The secret of all secrets in successful orchard work is thorough cultivation of the soil.

In reply to the question, "Why the Gravenstein apple," Luther Burbank furnishes the "Cultivator" the following: "The Gravenstein apple has above all others, proved to be the money winner in Sonoma county. It is a healthy, vigorous tree. It always bears a good crop, never overbearing, as many varieties do; is of the best quality of all known apples, taking into account all uses to which the apple is put. It is the best drying apple for the quality and appearance when dried. It is handsome in appearance, good size, superior quality for dessert or cooking, and especially for market. It cannot be raised successfully in the hot valleys. Sonoma county seems to be its home. It has often been said that if the Gravenstein apple could be had throughout the year no other apple need be grown."

A French medical paper prints what is believed to be the oldest known medical recipe. It is a tonic for the hair and its date is 400 B. C. It was prepared for an Egyptian queen, and required dogs' paws and asses' hoofs to be boiled with dates in oil.



The Real Question

is not whether plant-foods are necessary, but how to make them pay best.

POTASH

They will always pay if you use the right kind, in the right amounts, in the right way.


True conservation means proper return to the soil.

Every farmers' meeting should consider this matter, but get facts—not theories. Find out what will give you the best crops consistent with keeping up the productiveness of the land. Find out how to supplement manures and clover so as to double their effects.

We will mail you books, free, showing you how to do this, and we will sell you the Potash through your dealer, or direct, in any amount from one bag (200 lbs.) up.

Potash Pays. Write today for books and prices.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.
Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Be An Independent Buyer

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

—"And Gas Stoves, Too"

—30 Days' Free Trial

—360 Days' Approval Test

—CASH OR CREDIT

Write a postal for our book today—any responsible person can have same credit as your home stores would give you—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it, before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 316.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Michigan

Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

Our Big Free Stove and Range Book gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

DEMING SPRAY PUMPS

A FRANK TALK WITH FRUIT GROWERS ABOUT OUR PLANS FOR 1911

As you may know, we have been making Spray Pumps ever since spraying began to be practiced—over twenty years ago. Commencing with a few models, we have steadily kept **IMPROVING**—making them better each year, and adding now and then a new style as there was need for it.

So, while the entire Deming line fifteen years ago consisted of three or four spray pumps and a couple of nozzles, it now numbers considerably more than twenty, including spray pumps large and small, several nozzles and many appliances for everybody's need—from the big grower with a thousand acres in apples, down to the city chap with two or three trees and a little patch of garden.

ground or hilly, high altitudes where the atmospheric pressure is light, and valleys where conditions are normal. They are indeed the outfits for **EVERY** condition and user.

We illustrate here a couple of the best sprayers for large growers.

Get the "Bordeaux" and "Demorel" Nozzles for Your Work This Year

The best of all nozzles are the "Bordeaux" and the "Demorel." The "Bordeaux" throws a fine or coarse spray, or a solid stream; the "Demorel," a nozzle of the "Demorel" type, has caps for sprays of varying coarseness. The "Simplex" nozzle, as its name implies, is not at all complicated.

CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE NEAREST DEMING DEALER

Your hardware or implement dealer probably handles Deming Spray Pumps, or will secure full particulars and prices for you. If he does not carry the Deming line, drop us a postal and we will advise you, by return mail, where our outfits may be had, if we have an agency in your locality.

If we are not represented close by, we will forward Catalogue and full particulars, and quote prices for direct shipment. In any event, do not accept a substitute for the "Deming," but give us a chance to show you, as we gladly will, **WHY** and **HOW** Deming machines are **BETTER**.




In the first place, **ALL** Deming Spray Pumps, whether hand or power, are of high quality; every stage of their manufacture is under the direction of people who know what a good spray pump is and how it should be built.

CONSTRUCTION is of the most rigid, every part is heavy enough to wear well and give the best results, without adding unnecessary weight. In the power outfits, engine and pump are mounted firmly and compactly together so there is no lost energy—every particle of power goes into making spraying pressure.

VALVES and all other parts are so constructed that the machines work with a minimum of power; large **AIR CHAMBERS** on nearly all models help to keep up a steady discharge of spray liquid from the nozzles.

The material is always of the best—all castings used in the "body" of the pump are constantly examined for defects, while all fittings and working parts—every portion, in fact, coming into contact with the spray liquid—are of brass. While adding greatly to the expense of making, this method adds 75 per cent. to the "life" and wear of the outfit—as brass will wear for years.

DEMING SPRAYERS FOR 1911 HAVE MANY GOOD FEATURES

The list of Deming Machines for 1911 includes outfits adapted to the work of every grower. They are suited to large orchards or small, smooth

THE DEMING COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS FOR ALL USES. 875 DEPOT STREET, SALEM, OHIO.
DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SPRAY YOUR TREES NOW WITH

BOWKER'S LIME-SULPHUR

Kills San Jose and other Scale Insects. Also Mosses. It Cleans Up and Livens Up the Tree.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address, **BOWKER INSECTICIDE COMPANY, 41 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.**

Pull Your Stumps 30 Days



Guaranteed 3 Years Triple-Power—All-Steel

Clear up your stumpy fields with the 3-year Guaranteed Hercules, now sold on 30 days' Free Trial. Test it on your place at our risk. Pulls stumps out, roots and all. 400% stronger than any other puller made. Triple power attachment means one-third greater pull. The only stump puller guaranteed for 3 years. Only one with Double Safety Ratchets. Only one with all bearings and working parts turned, finished and machined, reducing friction, increasing power, making it extremely light running. Hitch on to any

stump and the stump is bound to come. Also pulls largest-sized green trees, hedge-rows, etc. Don't risk dangerous and costly dynamite. It only shatters stump and leaves roots in ground.

Special Price Offer

We have a special price proposition to the first man we sell to in new sections. We are glad to make you a special price on the first Hercules sold in your community because that will sell many more for us and save advertising. Write us at once to get this.

HERCULES Stump Puller

Just write a postal for our special price—30 days' Free Trial and all FREE BOOKS about the only All-Steel, Triple-Power Stump Puller—the Famous Hercules.

HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., 168 17th St., Centerville, Ia.

MODEL 1893



Marlin Big Game REPEATING RIFLES

The Special Smokeless Steel barrel, rifled deep on the Ballard system, creates perfect combustion, develops highest velocity and hurls the bullet with utmost accuracy and mightiest killing impact.

The mechanism is direct-acting, strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots always.

Built in perfect proportion throughout, in many high power calibres, it is a quick handling, powerful, accurate gun for all big game.

Every hunter should know all the Marlin characteristics. The Marlin Firearms Co. Send for free catalog. Enclose 3 stamps for postage. 39 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

WE WANT EVERY GROWER OF BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT

Who believes in marketing his fruit in a NEAT and ATTRACTIVE manner, to have an opportunity of examining our latest winner,

THE FIBRE BOARD BERRY CRATE

which crate was first placed on the market during the past season, and from the testimony of its users, has proven to be

THE BEST BERRY CRATE ON THE MARKET

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT

Mecosta, Mich., Sept. 30, 1910.
Gentlemen—In reply to your question as to the Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets, will say I am well pleased with them, as well as the crates, which gave perfect satisfaction, and you will sure hear from me with a nice order next season. My customers say, "Give us the Paper Crate." We had some shipped back and used the third time, in good condition.
Respectfully yours, R. D. PARKS.

Delta, Colo., Sept. 21, 1910.
Gentlemen—Your new combination Berry Crates are superior in every way to the old style wood crates. They are stronger, look better, and ship better. You will get my orders as long as I am in the berry business.
Yours truly,
A. F. STAUFFER.

Hamilton, Ill., Sept. 25, 1910.
Gentlemen—In regard to your Paper Crates, will say they are the best crates I ever saw. I can save lots of time with them, the covers being fastened to them I soon have them ready for market. They are a new thing in this part of the country, everybody is well pleased with them. I expect to use one thousand and next year, or more, and the Paper Crate is what I want.
Yours very truly,
PAUL M. MAIRE.

Ithaca, Mich., Sept. 26, 1910.
Gentlemen—Have used your Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets three seasons and your Combination Paper and Wood Crate one season. I like them very well and think they have advantages over other crates and boxes. I have a splendid showing for strawberries next year on increased amount of ground and expect to order for next season in considerable increased quantity.
Sincerely,
F. W. BROOKE.

Leadmine, Wis., Sept. 23, 1910.
Gentlemen—I think the new crate is all right. I would rather have it than the old kind, especially when we have to load a big amount of crates full of berries, piled one on top of the other. This year I hauled them three and four crates high, full of strawberries, over seven miles of rough roads, every quart basket heaving full, and when I arrived in town the berries in the bottom crates were fine, and in as good condition as when I left home. They are all right for me, and if I have a crop of berries next year, will buy a lot more.
Yours truly,
FRED SHEFFER.

We had expected to show you a cut of this crate in this space, but were unable to get the cuts made in time for this issue, but watch this space, for we will have further information for you.

If you are interested, send us 25 cents and we will express to you, all charges paid, one 16-quart

FIBRE BOARD BERRY CRATE made up, complete with the Wax Lined Paper Berry Baskets.

MULLEN BROS. PAPER CO.
425 VINE STREET
ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The Farmer's Berry Patch.

This is often a failure from two causes; one, failure to get good plants of a desirable variety; the other neglect to give clean culture. As a rule it is mistaken economy to go to a farmer neighbor to get plants of any kind, unless he is an amateur horticulturist of an advanced grade. It is generally a mistake for a beginner to get a great many varieties. It takes a good deal of practice to be able to distinguish one variety of strawberry or raspberry plant from another, and as they run together so persistently, often making with free growing varieties in a wet season, a sideways spread of six feet, it is very easy to get everything mixed up, and in two or three years, varieties of strong growth have run the others out, and in the case of strawberries it often occurs that the staminate or perfect bloomers are crowded out by the stronger growing pistillate kinds, and the result is a barren bed. I have known this to occur repeatedly in cases where several varieties were set by farmers and for this reason I would advise planters to get their plants of growers who know their business and take especial pains to keep varieties separate and pure. There is another advantage in sending to a grower, it leads one to study catalogues and get a little education directly in line with the proposed undertaking. Again one is more likely to take care of what is purchased for money, and procured with some trouble, than if it is procured for nothing.

Grapes.—The main points in grape culture are summarized as follows:

With a few exceptions grapes of the *Lubrusca* species, of which Concord may be taken as the type, are the most satisfactory for general planting.

A warm, rich, well drained soil is best for the grape.

Almost all vines should be planted at least eight feet apart.

Strong one-year-old vines are most desirable for planting.

Thorough shallow cultivation is essential.

The pruning of the first two years must be done with reference to the system under which the vine is to be trained after it begins fruiting. During this time the vine should become thoroughly established.

The best time for the principal pruning is soon after the leaves drop in autumn, but pruning can be done at any time during the winter when the vines are not frozen. Summer pruning consists in pinching lateral branches in order to encourage development of the fruit and the bearing wood for the succeeding year.

Land plaster when applied to the strawberry bed, is said to make the berries more brilliant, though lighter in color. Nitrate of soda largely increases the size of the leaves and berries, but the latter are not so firm. Sulphate of potash improves the size and flavor of the berries, and also the color and firmness, while superphosphate increases the yield. The kind of soil, however, is to be considered, as well as the variety of strawberry. On some soils the muriate of potash gives better results than the sulphate.

Current Culture.

Professor H. L. Hutt, horticulturist of Ontario, Canada, describes the currant as a moisture-loving fruit, which should be planted in a moist but well drained soil to get the best results, and requires a rich soil, so a good clay loam retentive of moisture would seem to be most suitable.

He recommends one-year-old plants from cuttings, if strong, although two-year-old plants are not too old. Fall planting is best, according to his experience, as the buds start very early in the spring, and should these develop before they can be planted, their future growth will be checked.

A careful pruning of currant bushes, when they are in full bearing, is recommended by Professor Hutt in order to remove some of the young and old wood from the growth. There should be no wood more than three years old on black currant bushes, as the object is to keep up the strong growth of young wood. It is not well to allow the wood of red currants to get very old, as the finest fruit is generally produced on the two and three-year-old wood.

Cutting Raspberry Canes.

All old raspberry canes need cutting out, but not immediately after fruiting in every case. It all depends on the state of growth of the new canes. If these are of good height, say two or three feet, the old ones may be cut out, but if but a foot or so, the old ones should be let alone for awhile longer. So long as the old canes are full of healthy foliage, they are of use to the plants. Foliage and roots are both essential to plant life; the root sends up crude sap to the leaves, the leaves perfect it and return a good portion of it to the roots in the form of true sap.

Hence an old cane well supplied with leaves will be making food which will help along the new canes forming, and so should be undisturbed so long as of use in that way. But just as soon as the young canes are of good height, cut out the old ones, that all the stored-up sap in the roots may go toward sustaining the young growth.

If from any cause the leaves have been lost to the old canes, cut them down just as soon as fruiting is over. While on the subject of raspberries, it may be said that, if the young canes are carefully transplanted before too tall, getting a good ball of earth with each, a good plantation, to fruit next season may often be made.

Gooseberries and Currants.

A few years ago the gooseberry was a despised fruit on most farms while the black currants which had been planted on farms were rooted out to make place for something else, and besides the rich beautiful red currants were given the good-bye—and looked upon as a thing of the past, says "Canadian Weekly Fruit Grower."

How different it is to-day. The gooseberry—especially the English gooseberry—is in good demand, around a dollar a basket while eleven quart baskets of black currants are worth \$1.60 and a crate of red currants brings \$1.50.

"All things come to those who wait," is an old saying, and certainly in the case of the gooseberry and currants it has proven a true saying.

Mushroom Spawn.

For the information of those who are not aware of the fact, it might be stated that what is called mushroom spawn is a material manufactured from horse droppings and clay, made into a mush and then run into molds like large flat bricks; hence its usual name of "bricks."

These bricks at a certain stage are impregnated with spawn, the same as a bed is impregnated by them, the material being a condition of things in which the spawn or seed of the mushroom spreads rapidly, and when kept in a dry state lasts a long time, or until brought into a growing condition again by moisture, heat and the horse manure. Most, if not all, of this spawn is imported and for sale by the large nurserymen of the country.

Recent experiments seem to indicate that the lime-sulphur formula which is so effective in destroying San Jose scale will also destroy apple scab and many other fungus diseases.

MORE THAN EVER.

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of ordinary coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Lessons from the Leaves.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by James A. Green, an invalid nearly eighty years old, of Detroit, Mich.

Just fancy a mythical story
Of trees that have feelings and words
To express their varied emotions.
Do you think it would be really absurd?
How the long promised resurrection,
From dead winter to vigorous spring,
Made their hearts' blood circulate freer
And their leaves to the soft breezes
fling.

And how as days passed their new
leafage
Grew broader and brighter each day,
Until soon they were clothed in full
splendor
In enticing and graceful array;
How the treefolk rejoiced in beauty,
And waved their lithe limbs in the
breeze,
As glad as a human whose duty
Is not only to be pleasing, but pleased.

So all through the glad days of summer,
They gloried in sumptuous array,
As proud of their summer apparel,
As any blithe human could be;
They gave little thought to the future,
Just reveled in summer's glad day,
Nor dreamed of the bleak winds of
winter
When their leaves would be all swept
away.

So a maiden with heart close to nature,
Thinking of the bleak days to come,
Spoke part to herself and the trees,
As she thought of the coming gloom,
"I wonder if the bush and the maple,
The willow, the elm and all,
Are touched to the heart by the coming
Of the day when their leaves must all
fall?
Do they know of the tented whirlwind,
Or think of the crimson spray,
That will come when chill November
Bears all their dead leaves away?"

Days passed and the maiden thoughtful,
All filled with her love and care,
Felt the chilling winds of November,
And the keen frosts in autumn air,
Would say: "Old autumn has come in
his splendor
To gather his ripened sheaves,
But he stabbed to the heart sweet
summer,
And scattered her blood on the leaves."

As we gather the beautiful leafage,
And bestow them in brilliant wreath,
We grieve to think their real colors
Are the hectic flush of death.
For more lovely than they in their
beauty,
When the midsummer foliage was here,
Is the glory of ripe age before them,
And the end of their useful career.

And so should it be with us mortals,
Each age has a wreath of its own.
In the springtime of youth a bouquet,
That belongs to that age alone.
But our midsummer life has rare
pleasures,
Which to all of us mortals is due,
And the autumn of life has sensations
That cheers the old hearts that are
true.

A Fruit Grower's Letter.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I
notice in one of your answers to ques-
tions, as to painting trees for borers,
rabbits, etc., that you advise the use
of oil and white lead and to be slow
in using pine tar and paint. I have
used pine tar for some five or six
years on the trunks of young trees, and
on the old trees about the base for
borers only, for rabbits, mice and the
borers and see no bad effects as yet.
I would like to know if there are any
cases of bad effects in the use of pine
tar on the trunks of fruit trees. I have
about 2000 fruit trees, young and old,
and all have been treated with tar
more or less. Not every year but once
in two or three years and some only
once in six years. As it makes a rough,
tough bark, once in a life time may do.
As for borers, I hang pails or tin cans
of sweet water to catch the moths, etc.,
and I get all kinds of insects. I seldom
find a borer and if so I shut him in
with my paint brush of tar and soil
and never hear or see any more of that
borer. I do not cut the trees at all to
get at the borers. There is one thing
I have noticed in the case of young
trees being painted with pine tar and
that is that the grasshoppers seem to
eat the tar and take the outer bark
with it, and for this reason I think
some of my smaller trees died. I would
like to ask if there is any difference
in the time of year for the healing of
the wound made by pruning. There is
a time when the bark seems to be
looser and inclined to slip and I have
noticed in some cases of spring pruning
the wood seems to shrink away from
the bark, or else the bark is loose on
the wood and the wound does not heal
up at all or at least for a long time.—
Mr. W. H. Affolter, Iowa.

C. A. Green's reply: Everything that
appears in Green's Fruit Grower is not
written by C. A. Green as some seem
to suppose. Personally I do not advise
applications of oil, tar or white lead
for peach borers. I do not consider it
safe to apply oils, paints, tar, gas tar,
or any other similar substances to the
bark of fruit trees. Sometimes these
products can be applied without harm
but I have known the entire orchard
to have been destroyed by applications
of tar and other similar substances.
All these substances vary in their in-

redients so you do not know what you
are applying. The remedy for mice is
to clear up all rubbish before winter
and bank the trees with earth eighteen
inches high at the base of each tree.
The remedy for rabbits is to bind the
trunk of each tree with sticks of wood
or board to the height of three or four
feet. Wounds on trees heal quickly in
best growing months, say June and
July.

Plant Pears.

A gardener lately declared that if
he had planted his three acres of land
to pear trees at the time he set the
half acre he has they would have sup-
ported him and his family comfortably
for almost any of the last five years
past, although the abundance of
peaches and berries has kept prices
down to lower points than he expected
when he began setting them. And he
says, too, that if he were a young man
he would set the rest of his land with
them now, if he had to work for some
one else until they came into bearing.
He has but a few varieties, of which
Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett he calls
the best, with a few later pears, which
do not give quite as regular crops, but
are useful in preventing too many from
coming at one time, or faster than he
can pick and market them.

Twenty-five Acre Orchard.—I have a
little orchard of twenty-five acres just
coming into bearing that has for the
last two years paid me the sum of
\$2000 a year. This is not extra big for
the orchard, but it is not doing its best.
About one third of this is deducted for
expenses, which leaves me a handsome
amount beside. I still hold on to my
berry patches, and have made as high
as \$150 per acre. In conjunction with
this, my dairy of ten cows pays me a
good amount, besides furnishing a great
amount of fertilizer.

How to Kill Odors.
Many vegetables give out strong and
unpleasant odors while they are cook-
ing, yet are good to eat.

If the housewife will take the trouble
to place a generous lump of soda in the
vessel in which such things are cooked
when cleaning afterward, every vestige
of the odor will disappear.

And during the cooking a teaspoon-
ful of strong vinegar placed in a cup
on a hot stove will counteract the smell;
also, if one cares to go to the expense, a
few drops of sandalwood oil produce
the same effect, as well as some whole
cloves on a few hot coals.

In boiling or steaming cabbage, put a
crust of bread in the pot; it absorbs
wonderfully the odor that is so very un-
pleasant to so many.

How to Wash Kid Gloves.

Kid gloves are not usually cleaned
successfully with soap and water. Some-
times they lend themselves well to this
form of treatment which, however, ap-
plies only to certain kinds of kid gloves
specially prepared.

Chamois kid gloves can be washed
over and over again, but they are apt
to stiffen unless carefully pulled out
during the process of drying. They
should be rinsed in a fresh lather of
soap and water rather than in clear
water.

Smart and economical gloves for the
summer are the mosquitoes of the
chamois kid reaching to the elbows to
meet the fashionable half-length sleeve.

When a wagon wheel nut has become
so set that it does not yield readily to
the wrench, center a stream of hot
water on the nut from the spout of a
teakettle. In a few minutes the nut
may be turned off with the fingers.

Being alone when one's belief is firm
is not being alone.—Auerbach.

Electric Railroads are Proving to be Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Line and Offer You This Opportunity to Invest With Me in This Great Enterprise



The First Electric Line to Tap the Wealth of Our Golden Northwest.

I Will Give You \$1000 in the Voting Stock, Absolutely Free, in Addition to a 10 Share Investment, and I Believe this Free Stock Will Increase to Over \$2000 Cash Value. Smaller Investments Will Receive Same Proportion of Free Stock.

I BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a \$100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, give me your careful attention for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great big money maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send you my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free and at the same time I also send you my other book called "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money." When you get these two books which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

I just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll stake my chances on whether you'll say "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that I've been doing a national and international business out of Minneapolis for the past 25 years.

My business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million, thinking, progressive, hard working farmers and stock-raisers. These people are my friends and customers—thousands have already invested in my new enterprise—some from your own State and from every State in the Union and every Province in Canada. I have built up a number of big enterprises here in the Northwest and now I'm building the biggest of them all. It is known as the People's Electric Railroad, owned and controlled by the people.

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investment can rapidly increase in cash value. This information is contained in my Big Book of Electric Railroad Facts. I want you to have it even though you never invest a dollar, and I am especially anxious for you to have my new Book, "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money." Don't be backward about sending for these books—I want you to have them and they won't cost you a cent—they are free—some of these Wall Street secrets will open your eyes. I want you to see how the people's money works for Wall Street. I want to show you how to make your money work for you and for no one else.

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A HONEY MOON

ON A FRUIT FARM

A SERIAL BY CHARLES A. GREEN

An Evening With the Young Married Couple.

It was one of those remarkable evenings the latter part of June, when after a heated term the weather had suddenly changed to almost freezing temperature. A wood fire is burning in the broad, old-fashioned open grate in Harry's sitting room, and Harry, in morning gown and slippers, is seated in his large, easy, cushioned armchair, with his feet upon a foot rest pointing toward the grate, smoking a cigar and chatting with his pretty wife, who is seated at the opposite side of the center table mending Harry's stockings.

There are people of whom it is said by some that they are good-looking, and by others that they are not. Jessie is one of this kind. Her beauty is more in the expression of her face, in its intelligence, and in its sympathetic lines. Harry considered her beautiful. Her smiles, her features lit up with love, her graceful form made her to him the most beautiful of women. As he whiffed the fragrant tobacco, he would lay aside the cigar at intervals to look upon this beautiful face which was all the world to him. She had left home and friends, had broken every tie of kindred and habitation to abide here, under such different circumstances from those to which she had been accustomed. How much she had sacrificed to make this home attractive for Harry. During Harry's courtship he had promised Jessie that he would stop smoking. He had tried manfully to break himself of this habit, and did stop smoking for several months previous to his marriage, and for some time after.

Tobacco smoking is a peculiar thing, affecting different people in different ways. Many people, perhaps a large majority, are injured by the nicotine of tobacco, by the smoking of pipe, cigar or cigarette; but there are a few (very few) who are benefited. This is acknowledged by leading physicians. Tobacco is a medicine, and was intended by the Almighty as a medicinal agent of great power. It is one of the greatest stimulants known, greater than alcohol, almost as great as strychnine; but this stimulant affects different people in different manner, exciting some to activity, others to indolence.

Harry happened to be one of those to whom smoking seemed beneficial. During the months when he deprived himself of this stimulant his health was affected. He spoke of it to his friends but received no sympathy, as they suspected that he was simply longing to get back to his old habit. No one likes to be charged with a wrong motive, therefore after many conferences with Jessie it was reluctantly conceded on her part that Harry might smoke very moderately, mild cigars—one each day.

Smoking in a house is objectionable, whatever may be said of it in the open air, or in rooms devoted to that purpose.

Few housewives fancy having their curtains, their clothing and furniture scented with tobacco, no matter how good. However, Harry's cigars were mild, of superior quality and were the least objectionable possible. He was a moderate smoker and it was plainly understood that he would have stopped smoking had it been possible without interfering with his health.

It is not every lady who has taste in decorating her home. This has not been conceded as an important matter of natural ability until recently. Of recent date there are ladies who have become professional decorators, who are employed to go about in large cities advising people where to locate their furniture, what shades of carpet, wall hangings and curtains harmonize best, etc. They even dictate in regard to the manner of the frescoing or other matters of that character. Jessie was one of the few who had natural talent in this direction, and as a result her rooms were particularly attractive.

A Living Room.

The sitting room was a large, airy room with windows looking out on the distant river and mountains; the parlor was entered by a curtained archway, the two rooms virtually one. Jessie had no sympathy with the conventional rural parlor, which is in most cases simply a room shut up and unused for three hundred days of the year; a

room which seems to intimate that it is not made for use but for peculiar occasions.

In this sitting room Harry had his library, a valuable one, containing many rare books of reference and of history, including various encyclopaedias and volumes of the great novelists and poets. Harry was something of a literary character. He not only appreciated the writings of the world's great geniuses, but delighted to express with the pen his own ideas on occasion.

Beautiful paintings were hung upon the walls. In most instances the walls are covered too indiscriminately with pictures, Jessie held. She did not fancy having the most prominent spaces filled with choice pictures, and every small space covered with photographs of individuals, and chromos in pairs, which simply distracted the attention from the more beautiful gems; therefore, such pictures as were hung upon the walls were conspicuous. One could not keep his eyes off from them. The windows were handsomely draped with lace curtains hung behind the shades.

In this room were the parrot, named Jo, the canary bird, the gold fish, and even Rover, Harry's pet dog, was snoozing at Harry's feet, with his cold nose pointing to the warm grate. Harry had a fancy for dogs, and Rover loved him as did the famous pet of Ulysses. Dogs are good friends and true. They are good companions, sympathetic and appreciative of favors bestowed. Rover had been Harry's companion on many hunting expeditions. A picture of this sitting room would not be complete without him.

Jessie had succeeded with her housework to her complete satisfaction. The improvements which she and Harry had introduced in the kitchen had proved helpful. While most farmers' wives are compelled to spend nearly all of their time in the kitchen and seldom have time to dress for visitors, Jessie had an abundance of time for recreation and for making herself look tidy. She had correct views about woman's dress; she was aware of the fact that during Harry's courtship her attractiveness had largely depended upon tasteful arrangement of her hair and dress and should she immediately after marriage appear with her hair less artistically arranged and her dress untidy, Harry could not but draw an unfavorable contrast.

This is no commonplace matter, thought Jessie. It is a serious affair; therefore as Harry leaned back in his easy chair and looked admiringly upon his wife, he could not help observing her beautiful tresses so artistically arranged,—for Jessie had beautiful hair,—and as he looked he wondered if any more artistic treatment could be suggested, so he said to Jessie:

"How beautifully your hair is arranged to-night, and yet it seems to me it is possible that more might be made of such long, beautiful and luxuriant hair as yours. The first time we go to the city I would like to have you visit a professional hair dresser, and have her suggest different treatments for making the most of this great natural ornament."

Jessie did not favor this idea as she cared little for display. Her dress was not at all showy, but neat and tidy, and harmonized well in colors. Harry complained of her sometimes for being a plain little quaker woman, her bonnets were so quiet; but, notwithstanding, this was an attractive little wife who sat at the other side of the table mending Harry's stockings.

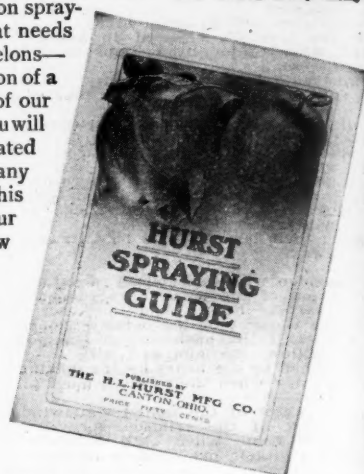
The Tie That Binds.

There is nothing romantic in the mending of stockings. Many people would object to this class of work. Few young girls who are dreaming of married life look upon mending with enthusiasm; yet I doubt if Jessie could have been engaged in any enterprise that would have so greatly pleased her husband as the mending of his stockings. There was a domestic idea expressed in the work which showed a degree of interest in the financial phase of married life and also indicated an interest in the personal comfort of the husband; in other words, it was a work of love. It might have been neglected and no serious results would have occurred, but being attended to promptly, wove another tie around the domestic hearth.

"I was looking at the peach orchard to-day, and we have the promise of a bountiful crop," said Harry. "The or-

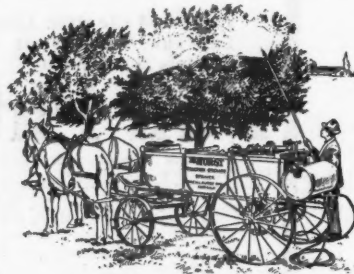
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or solid streams all from the same nozzle. Ten different styles of sprayers for all kinds of spraying, whitewashing, etc., etc. AGENTS WANTED.

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chard, fortunately is situated upon a hilltop, thus while other orchards in this locality located on lower land, are barren of fruit ours is promising. The profit will be greater for the lack of fruit on the other orchards."

"How are the grape vines promising?" asked Jessie.

"Most varieties in the vineyard are as heavily loaded as it is safe to permit. I don't claim to be much of a vineyardist myself, but the man I have in charge tells me that it is not safe to allow the grapevines to overbear. In the first place, overbearing causes the clusters to be small and insignificant, bringing less price in the market; in the second place, overbearing lessens the vitality of the vines, causing them to be enfeebled in growth and to bear smaller crops in future years; in the third place, if the clusters are properly thinned when the grapes are about the size of No. 6 shot, the clusters will be so large and beautiful, and the berries so large, as to produce as many pounds of marketable fruit as though the clusters were left on the vines."

"Is this not true of other fruits as well as grapes?" asked Jessie.

"I am inclined to the opinion that it is true, that nearly every kind of fruit grown needs to be thinned in order to secure the greatest success. Fruit growing does not seem to be what it was in olden times. In early days in this country when the soil was very fertile and porous through the action of decayed mold and leaves, and through the action of decaying roots of forest trees, orchard trees could endure much heavier fruiting than they do at present, and yield better results. But of late years the soil has lost a portion of its fertility, has become more com-

(Continued on page 25.)

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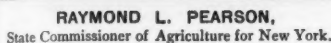
Sprouted Oats, the greatest egg food known, is now easily and quickly sprouted, winter or summer, by the Double-Grain Sprouters. Sprouted in 24 hours and four to five inches high in four to five days. A nice piece of furniture for use in the kitchen, cellar, feed house, etc. Makes two to three bushels of feed from one of grain. Will quickly pay for itself in increased egg yield. Five minutes time a day. Sizes: 50 to 100 hens. Close-to-Nature Co., 33 Front St., Colfax, Iowa.

\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder. \$4.85. Both ordered together, \$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send price now and save waiting. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 103, Racine, Wis.

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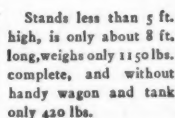
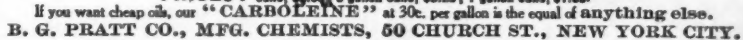
Fun is the cheapest fistic that has bin discovered yet and the easiest to take. Fun pills are sugar coated and no change ov diet is necessary while taking them. A little fun will sumtimes go a grate ways. I have known men go a good old age on one joke, which they managed to tell az often az once a day and do all the laffing themselves that waz done. But there iz lots of pholks who kant see enny phun in enny thing; you couldn't fire a joke into them with a double barrel gun ten paces off. They go thru life az solum az a cow. Fun iz the pepper and salt ov every day life, and all the really wiz men who have ever lived have used it freely for seasoning.—Josh Billings.

By C. A. Green.

Wayside Wisdom.

Let the howlers howl, and the growlers growl, and the prowlers prowl, and the gaw gaws go it; Behind the night there is plenty of light, and things are all right—I know it.

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Poultry Beauty.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Olive M. Van Hise.

You read many rhymes of the woodland and stream,
Full many a couplet of fancy or dream;
But search east and west, and you'll not find the bard
Whose talents are lent to the loved poultry yard.

The forest may boast of its fringed gentian blue,
Of oak and of maple resplendent in hue;
But would you see beauty of practical use,
Behold the ripe plumage of the peacock and goose.

At flush of aurora enticingly fair,
The thrushes may warble a symphony rare;
But midnight's lone hour often brings to the ear,
The silvery note of the gay chanticleer.

A fragrance so sweet that one cannot forget,
Is the fragrance which floats from the dear mignonette;
But sweeter by far is the breath from the tray,
Containing the turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

Choosing a Farm for Poultry.

The would-be poultryman should be careful in his selection of a farm; for upon this selection may depend his success or failure in the poultry business, says A. G. Symonds, in "Farm News." First, a farm with land sloping to the south or southeast, that in winter hen houses may receive the full benefit of the sun's rays.

Second, a farm bordered or protected on the north and west by a forest, preferably of evergreen trees, that the cold biting winds may be thus shut off from the poultry plant.

Third, a farm with productive land and black loam soil, in order that it may yield full returns for fertilizer applied and labor expended.

Fourth, a farm with soil adapted to fruit culture, that fruit and poultry, two branches so mutually allied and so remunerative, may be carried on hand in hand. An apple orchard furnishes an ideal run for poultry; for here shade, protection, and abundance of animal food can be found.

Fifth, a farm containing woodland or slashes where during the heat of the summer the flock may find shelter from the sun as well as a variety of animal food.

Sixth, a farm with a stream of clear, cool water flowing through it where the growing flock can have access to it at all times to quench their thirst, and in the lowlands find innumerable forms of animal and plant life so appetizing to the fowl kind.

Seventh, a farm where corn and oats will grow; for amongst such crops are always to be found crickets and grasshoppers galore, the bone and muscle making food for the growing chicks.

Eighth, a farm that is well drained, with uplands and lowlands, with fertile fields and verdant pastures, rich meadows and thrifty woodlands. In short, a farm that is teeming with plant and animal life.

Such a farm, having as many of these essentials as possible, is the best to be chosen in order that the best results may be obtained.

Average Yield per Hen.

The average egg yield per hen during the experiment, which lasted a year, was 141.1 for the Barred Rocks, 110.16 for the Silver Wyandottes, 109.45 for the White Leghorns, and 108.12 for the Buff Orpingtons.

It will be seen here that the Plymouth Rocks were ahead in egg production, and just such favorable reports come from other stations regarding the Plymouth Rocks.

I know a breeder who sold off all his Brown Leghorns, and he had some fine ones, and kept his Barred Rocks, saying that the Rocks were better layers.

So which are the best layers will never be told. All depends on strain and conditions. I have had Langshans and Plymouth Rocks which produced as many eggs as my non-setters, and were away ahead of the non-setters in the winter season in the east.

Producing Good Eggs.

Bulletin 140, from the department of agriculture, gives the following fourteen rules for the production of good eggs:

1. Use hens that produce not alone a goodly number of eggs but those of standard size. Such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons and Minorcas.
2. Good housing, regular feeding and above all, clean, dry nests.
3. Daily gathering of eggs and when the temperature is above 80 degrees gathering twice a day.
4. Confining all broody hens as soon as they show symptoms of broodiness. Rejection of all doubtful eggs found in a nest that was not visited the previous day. Such eggs should be used at home where each one can be broken separately.
6. Placing all summer eggs as soon as gathered in the coolest place available.
7. Prevention at all times of moisture coming in contact with the eggs.
8. Disposal of young cockerels before they begin to annoy the hens. Also confining or selling old male birds except during the hatching season.
9. The using of cracked and dirty eggs at home. Such eggs if consumed when fresh are perfectly wholesome but when marketed are discriminated against and are likely to become an entire loss.
10. Marketing all eggs at least once a week, and oftener if convenient.
11. Keeping all eggs as cool and dry as possible while on the way to town and while in country stores.
12. Keeping all eggs away from bad odors and out of musty cellars.
13. The use of strong clean cases and good fillers.
14. The shipping of eggs to the final market once a week and as much oftener as possible.

If every poultryman would follow these rules there would be much less loss between the producer and the consumer. All these losses the producer ultimately pays as buyers discount prices enough to make good any shortage from dirty eggs or those which may be found in bad condition as to freshness.

The Cost of Eggs.

In the seventeen weeks from December 1st to March 29th, twenty-nine flocks, representing ten owners and 5200 fowls, the average daily production of eggs was 22.8 per 100 fowls.

During the same period the average food cost of one dozen eggs was 17.7 cents. The flocks that laid the most eggs in December and January also laid the most eggs in March.

The average cost of feeding 100 hens for seventeen weeks was \$25.33.

Professor Bailey of the station, commenting on the above results, said that the instructive feature of the experiments was the immense range in the cost of egg production, running practically from 6 cents to \$6 the dozen. He thought the difference was caused by the hens, some being good layers, some poor layers and some not laying at all. And he suggests that housing, feeding, and general good attention will not suffice to get eggs in paying quantities; that more attention must be given the kind of stock and breeding. He says eggs must be chosen from parents of known performance and that the whole secret of good egg production is in selecting the best stock for breeders and in using eggs from them only.

A Colorado farmer has caught and dried a hundred bushels of grasshoppers for winter feed for his hens. In Japan a regular business is transacted in the capture of fireflies. Those conservationists apparently don't realize the inventiveness of the people whose resources they are trying to save.

Noontime is the best time to feed chickens raw vegetables such as cabbages, beets and turnips.

Thousands of hens are killed every year by feeding too much wet foods and mash. The greater portion of the feed should be dry.

Bad habits are always stronger than good resolutions.

Both Incubator and Brooder for \$10

Freight Prepaid

You can't get bigger value at any price. And I pay freight. The famous Ideal is metal covered all around, top, bottom, sides and all. Self regulating; self ventilating. Simplest, surest, safest, most economical hatcher made. And the Ideal Brooder raises the chicks. Price for both 120-egg incubator and 120-chick brooder, \$10. I pay freight on east of the Missouri River and North of Tennessee. Write for delivered prices beyond, or if you want larger size. Send name and address on a postal for my big Free Book—a guide to bigger profits. Read what others say about Ideals. Address **J. W. MILLER CO., Box 40, Freeport, Ill.**

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Successful incubators have always been superior to all others. This year they are better than ever before and the price is lower. Get our direct-to-you proposition and big FREE Book and low price before you pay a cent for any incubator. We want to prove to you that this is the biggest real value ever offered.

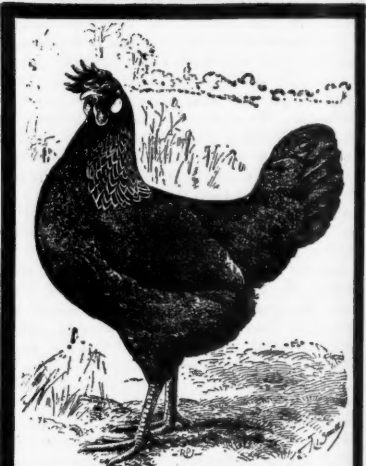
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have 20 years experience back of them. Every fault of others eliminated. New special features developed this year. Ventilation, heating, regulation—all perfect. Don't experiment, get a SUCCESSFUL—the sure, certain money-maker. Get our price and book NOW. If you want booklet on "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys," send 10c. Catalogue is FREE. Write postal.

Des Moines Incubator Co., 10 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

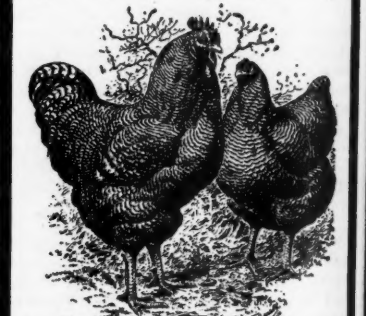
200 Egg Incubator \$3.00

No freight to pay. Actual hen in Natural Hen Incubator heats, ventilates, controls everything. No lamp, no costly mistakes. Best hatcher in the world. Agents Wanted. Catalog free. **A. H. Co., 1349 Constance St., Dept. 72, Los Angeles, Cal.**



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The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg-laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S. C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:
Cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:
From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the purchase price.

**GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



The above photograph is the home of a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. We publish these photographs from time to time to indicate the character of our subscribers. One may judge something of people by their homes. The lower photograph is that of an orphan boy who has fallen asleep on the graves of his parents.

Poultry Pointers.

Wet holes near the chicken house are a mistake, says "Inland Farmer." Late broods should be separated and kept apart from older fowls.

When cold nights come on turkeys must be fed more grain.

The sly young pullets like secluded nests.

Feeding cannot be properly regulated when a mixed flock of large and small fowls are kept.

If you have never tried turkeys let me urge you to buy a trio this fall.

Prepare for winter in time; get through cleaning up, building and repairing in good season.

More people are now putting in a good part of their time producing poultry than ever before and prices were never so good.

Year old male birds may often be purchased cheaper than cockerels. Good roosters are better the second year than the first and their chicks are stronger.

Do you burn or throw out egg shells? It pays to save them and crush them up fine for the hens. This furnishes them material for the making of other shells.

Some are preparing to build houses for poultry at this season. I do not, for the life of me, see why so many put off this work until cold, bad weather when there is a lot of poultry on the place needing shelter.

The south slope of a hill is a fine location for a poultry house. The next best is a spot sheltered from cold winds by buildings on the north and west.

Nothing is gained in grinding feed for the hens. They will do their own grinding if there is plenty of grit available. The trouble is on some farms grinding material is not very plentiful.

If it is winter eggs you want better let the oldest hens go. They sometimes lay a few eggs but very few as a rule. And you will get better returns in the way of eggs if you get the pullets accustomed to their winter home and settled down to business now soon.

There is something in producing eggs at present prices. Be good to the hens. They need extra attention now.

It would be a good thing for the chickens on many a farm to move the poultry yard and give the fowls new clean ground to run over.

Have some way of marking every turkey. They may get with neighbor's turkeys and you will want some way of proving your property.

Have the floor of the hen house warm and dry. The time is near when the hens to do well must have warmth and dryness under foot.

More turkeys would mean more spending money for many a farmer's wife. The turkey crop is getting smaller every year.

When buying bran for the cows get enough to divide with the hens. As a hen food bran is just as valuable as a cow food.

Colds with poultry often lead to roup and when once roup gets a good start we are likely to have quite a task to get rid of it.

Better visit the chicken house at night and listen for wheezing or rattling in the throat.

Women as Poultry Raisers, and Poultry Diseases.

Some of the most successful poultry raisers have been women. The principal reason is the attention a woman gives to the small things that as a rule a man overlooks and thinks he hasn't time to bother with. A woman has naturally a kind heart and she will see that her fowls are happy and a contented hen is the one that fills the egg basket. The farmer's wife in many instances, pays for many of her own children's clothes with the eggs from her flock and has a fine lot of young fowls to sell every summer and fall.

If the women on the farms would become more interested in pure-bred poultry, opportunities which if taken advantage of would develop under her care and industry and would also yield her large returns and increase largely the profits, pleasure and satisfaction of the farm and its activities.

Here are some well tried chicken remedies:

Scaly leg is easily cured by first scrubbing the legs of fowls with warm water and plenty of good soap. An old tooth brush is excellent for this purpose. Have ready in an old fruit jar one part coal oil and one part raw linseed oil well mixed. Dip each leg well up to the hocks in this mixture. Repeat the dipping every few days for a couple of weeks.

Indigestion and Dysentery. The preventative for these chicks and laying hens is one-fourth pound of sulphate of iron and one-half ounce of sulphuric acid dissolved in one gallon of hot water. Place in a stone jar to cool and settle. Add one teaspoonful of this mixture to each quart of drinking water.

Leg weakness is usually caused by keeping birds in too close confinement, heavy feeding and insufficient exercise. Put on a diet of green food, bran mash, barley and vegetables.

White Comb. A white scaly appearance of the comb. Wash in strong soda water, wipe dry and oil twice daily with mentholatum.

Constipation. Ten to twenty grains of Epsom salts in warm water sufficient to dissolve.

Colds. Fowls are liable to colds and a very good way is to stop the cold at once by giving thirty drops of camphor spirits on a tablespoon of sugar, then adding a pint of water to that amount of camphor. A one-half grain pill of quinine will also "nip-a-cold-in-the-bud."

Vertigo. A staggering gait, ruffled plumage, and temporary blindness. Reduce the diet, give a tablespoonful of castor oil.

Paralysis. By paralysis is meant total loss of "moving power." Kill the bird.

Poultry Mash.

A bulletin of the Massachusetts experiment station says that many of the poultry mashes offered for examination at the station are mixed locally, and are not generally distributed. They sold at an average figure of about \$2 per hundred. It is believed that fully as satisfactory mixtures can be prepared at home at a saving of 20 cents or more per hundred pounds. Following are several sample mashes which, in the writer's estimation, will prove equally as satisfactory as commercial mixtures:

For Mature Birds.

1.—Twenty pounds wheat bran, forty pounds corn meal, ten pounds fine middlings, ten pounds linseed meal, ten pounds gluten feed, ten pounds meat scraps. Cost per hundred, \$1.65.

2.—Fifty pounds wheat bran, one hundred pounds corn meal, seventy-five pounds wheat middlings, seventy-five pounds cut clover or alfalfa. Cost per hundred, \$1.53.

For Young Chicks.

Sixty pounds corn meal, ten pounds wheat bran, ten pounds flour middlings, ten pounds linseed meal, ten pounds beef scrap (fine). Cost per hundred, \$1.65.

Farmer Arvadas' daughter wrote her name on an egg. How romantic! What happened then? She was married and the mother of three children before that egg got out of cold storage in New York.

Be sure to furnish the hens oyster shells at all times. It is important that this element be supplied. It will improve the egg yield and the health of the flock.

It is a too common practice to inbreed. Don't do it. It is easier to secure good cockerels now than it will be later in the season. Get them now and you will have them when needed.

The Hatcher That is Different and Better Than Others

We place the lamp underneath, in the center. That means perfect distribution of heat throughout the egg-chamber—there is no cold side. Our lamp holds 4 to 8 quarts of oil. Fill it once for a hatch—no daily muss or smell. And our automatic trip cuts the flame down at the burner, when egg-chamber gets too hot. All others let the excess heat escape. That's why the X-Ray needs only one gallon of oil to a hatch, while others require 3 to 5 gallons. And



INCUBATOR

has no front door—it opens from the top. That's why it's so easy to ventilate and turn eggs in the X-Ray. The top has two double glass panels so you can see the thermometer at any time without exposing eggs to outside air. Many other features and advantages of X-Ray incubators shown in our book. See how they are made and what they are made of. Note the genuine California Redwood, covered all over with enameled steel, beautiful rosewood finish. Legs galvanized steel strongly braced. X-Ray incubators are sold on three hatches trial and freight prepaid. Write postal now and ask for Free Book No. 3.

X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY, Wayne, Nebraska.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Make Your Hens Lay

You can double your egg yield by feeding fresh-cut, raw bone. It contains over four times as much egg-making material as grain and takes the place of bugs and worms in fowls' diet. That's why it gives more eggs, greater fertility, stronger chicks, larger fowls. **MANN'S LATEST BONE CUTTER** cuts easily and rapidly all large and small bones with adhering meat and gristle. Automatically adapts to your strength. Never clogs. Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial. No money down. Send for our free books today. F. W. MANN CO. Box 39 MILFORD, MASS.

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SOMETHING NEW--DIFFERENT

Nothing else like it. Works like magic. Reads like fiction—yet true as gospel. Readers listen sharp. Best thing ever happened. Results amazing. Every family delighted. New way of cleaning clothes. You furnish water and soap—we do the rest. No labor. Simply touch button and let her go. 5 to 8 minutes clothes perfectly clean. Not a washing machine. Does in one operation the work of washing machine, wash board and boiler. Cleans perfectly, without wear or injury, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes, woollens, white and colored clothes. Saves time, fuel, labor, health and money. No rubbing, power, motors or chemicals. All metal, durable, sanitary—light in weight. Child or frail woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery. **EASY WAY** smashes all records. Users bubble over with praise—can't help it. Listen:—J. McGee, Tenn., writes: "One lady cleaned bedding, quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing." Lauretta Mitchell, Ohio: "Done big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already." A. D. Poppleston, N. Y.: "Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls, fine clothing—greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa.: "Did two weeks' washing in 45 minutes." A. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says: "You have the greatest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga.: "Enclosed order 12 more—greatest invention for womanhood, abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself."

GREAT SUCCESS FOR AGENTS—R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(profit \$39.00). Mrs. J. Brown sold 10 in 3 days—(profit \$30.00). K. J. Blevins, Ohio, writes: "Made 7 calls; sold one day"—(profit \$15.00). R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes: "Sold 4 this morning—never yet turned down." Mrs. Gerriah, Mont., orders sample, then dozen, then 100—profit over \$300.00. N. Bouché, Mass. orders 75 more, says: "Everybody wants one. Best business I ever had." **Only 2 sales a day means \$36.00 a week profit.** Thousands of letters like these. Millions will be sold. Landslide for agents. Write quick. Men or women; home or traveling; all or spare time—to show, take orders and appoint agents. **FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS**—Sent anywhere. **PRICE ONLY \$6.00 ready for use.** Order one for your own use. **\$3.00 Money back if not satisfactory.** Send your name on postal card anyway for free sample, special agent's proposition. Do it today. **Harrison Mfg. Co., 1413 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

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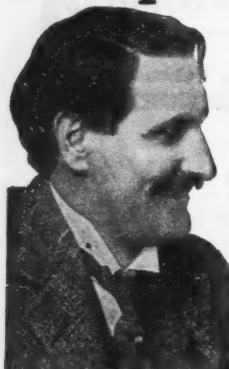
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10-ACRE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM IN FLORIDA
Will make you more net profit than 100 acres in the corn belt. Buy a choice farm now and make your fortune. Located in the very richest section of all this wonderful country, on the Indian river, called ROSELAND PARK. This famous tract is right on the East Coast Railroad (best in the state) on EAST COAST OF FLORIDA, sixty miles north of the Everglades and south of the frost-damaging belt. You can raise three or four crops per year on the same land in Florida. Your fruit ripens and your vegetables are planted in December and January—and both are shipped to the great cities in the north while they are still freezing with chilly winter—at such a time when fresh fruit and green vegetables bring big fancy prices. Some average prices: Tomatoes 10c to 20c per lb. Lettuce 35c dozen heads. New Potatoes 5c to 10c lb. Green Beans 6c to 8c pk. Peppers 2c to 4c dozen. Strawberries \$2-\$4 crate. Poultry raising is growing into an enormous business in Florida. Big profits, no freezing combs or chicks, best country for poultry. ROSELAND PARK FLORIDA, has without a question the finest climate in America—the winter months average about 75 and the summers rarely get above 90 degrees. This grand Sun-kist Tropical country is the winter rendezvous for millions of rich northerners, insuring high-priced markets for everything you raise. Good schools, churches, liberal laws, low taxes and plenty of fine water. This wonderful book about Florida is **FREE**. The Greatest Information Book Published. **Florida Land Developing Co., 61 Main Street, Clarinda, Iowa.**

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Galloway No Longer a "Joke" to His Competitors



Here are 8 good reasons why you should buy from me—

- 1—Highest Quality.
- 2—Lowest Price.
- 3—Long Free Trial.
- 4—Freight Prepaid On Manure Spreaders and Cream Separators.
- 5—Money-Back Guarantee.
- 6—Save Middle-men's Profits by Dealing Direct.
- 7—Tens of Thousands of Satisfied Customers.
- 8—Safest Selling Plan.

NOW I'm back again for 1911 with Bigger, Better Propositions than ever. Five years ago manufacturers of "priced-high" machines took Galloway for a "Joke." Today they are wondering how I could build up such an enormous business direct with the Farmers of America. In such a short time, too. And today I have thousands upon tens of thousands of satisfied customers among the Farmers of America—everywhere. Will you join us?

Why can't you and I deal together—direct—without a lot of middlemen getting a chunk of your money? My success is not a secret.

It is an open book. I was raised on an Iowa farm. My people bought farm implements the same as other farmers.

They paid the long prices the same as other farmers paid. While using those implements I got to wondering what they actually cost to make, and when I left the farm I started work for an Implement Manufacturer who sold through agents and dealers.

I found out their tremendous manufacturing profits, and the expenses of brokers—jobbers, traveling salesmen, etc., which they put into their high prices—all paid out of the Farmers' Pockets.

Then I went into the manufacturing business myself. They didn't see how I could do it—with my small means and a family to take care of.

But I knew that the Farmers would be with me if I gave them high quality and square deal—sold direct, and gave them the savings on my wholesale factory prices.

And you never saw me starting to make any machine except what the Dealers and Manufacturers got the long price for.

And you never will. Here's my Galloway Line, and you'll find that my prices save you from \$25 to \$300 on any Galloway machine, according to what you want, from the smallest capacity to the largest:

Manure Spreaders—Gasoline Engines—Cream Separators, etc.—(and watch out for my Automobile Announcement before long.)

I want YOU YOURSELF to know my "See It Work" Plan.

I'll give you every chance—with NO RISK TO YOU. Whose pocket shall the money jingle in—yours or the dealer's?

I want to hear from you and it won't cost you anything to make this independent investigation.

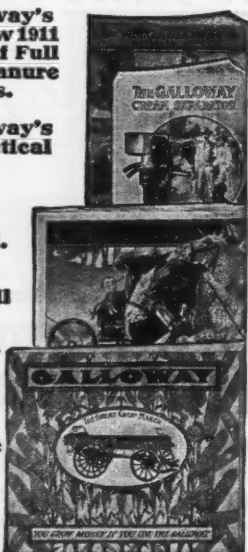
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1. Galloway's Grand New 1911 Catalog of Full Line of Manure Spreaders.

2. Galloway's Most Practical Gasoline Engine Catalog Ever Published.

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4. Galloway's Divide the Profit—Melon General Line Catalog.



Which One of these Four Big Books Do You Want—Or You Can Have them ALL? Write Me To-night—

William Galloway, President
The Wm. Galloway Co.,
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869 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

Farming Department

Potash.

What makes the farmer's smile so bright, His step so firm, his heart so light? What makes his fields so fair a sight? Why, Potash!

What makes him watch with twinkling eye His oats and barley, wheat and rye, While they go climbing toward the sky? It's Potash!

What gives him credit everywhere; Good books to read; good clothes to wear, And wins the sweepstakes at the fair? Why, Potash!

What keeps his funds from running low? What makes him rich and goes to show That debts alone refuse to grow? It's Potash!

—N. P. Jones.

The Auto on the Farm.

The telephone to the man living in a city, who is not in business, is a mere convenience. To the man on the farm it is, by reason of its time-saving capacity, an actual necessity. Is the automobile in the same position? The "Iron Age," of New York, thinks it is.

"To the average man in the city the automobile is merely a luxury, and a very expensive one. What he is obliged to pay simply for storage is a formidable item. Accidents on crowded streets are frequent and costly. Repair men are quick to take advantage of a customer who is unfamiliar with machinery. It is probably not unfair to say that there are now in use in the large cities more automobiles than there are people who can really afford the outlay for a mere luxury. In the country, however, the city man's toy becomes an economical investment, which brings satisfactory returns on its cost. The farmer's time is valuable. Nature allows him only a few days in which to harvest any particular crop, and his season is correspondingly short in planting and seeding. In a critical period, when conditions are most favorable for planting or harvesting, the time that the automobile saves in necessary errands makes it an economic agency of production. The mere saving of time, however, is only a small part of the usefulness of the automobile in the country. A few years ago there was much pessimistic talk about the tendency of farmers to 'retire' and live in small towns on the rent received from their land. The automobile is now keeping the owner on his land. His family, who wanted to live in town for social advantages, has discovered that it is more satisfactory to enjoy the full income of the farm and own an automobile which can run to the city in the time that would be spent in walking a few blocks than to pay rent and other expenses of living in town. The rural mail delivery, the telephone, and the automobile give to the family in the country, owning a good farm, the command of social advantages that are enjoyed by only a few of the people who live in cities. The field of trade that has thus been opened to the automobile manufacturer is almost unlimited."

The Balky Horse.

The balky horse cannot be conquered by brutal treatment, but may be induced to pull by many devices intended to attract his attention from his resolution not to pull. Some of these methods are mentioned by "The Horseman," as follows:

To lift the fore foot and pound on the shoe, to put a handful of grass or dirt in his mouth, to give him a lump of sugar or an apple to eat have all proved successful in some instances in inducing a horse to pull. To pass a cord around the pastern and pull the forefoot forward until the animal has to move is also a means of starting a balky horse. An electric battery manipulated by the driver gives an animal a shock from a source he does not comprehend and is the latest device in treating incorrigible horses.

Nothing so increases the value of the farm home and adds more to its beauty than a judicious planting of shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Trees are a permanent investment, increasing in value with their growth. There are places on every farm, which are of small value for other purposes, but are ideal spots for trees. Plant shade trees for the benefit of your stock and for the improvement of your home.

Do not use beef cows if you expect to get the best results in dairying.

Swine Management.

Keep only healthy, strong-boned vigorous feeders and breeders.

Provide plenty of pure water, sunshine, range and green forage crops.

Do not allow newly acquired animals to mix with the herd. Keep them in separate quarters for three or four weeks.

Feed with judgment, be regular and watch for any unusual symptoms in the herd. See that every hog responds at feeding time. Do not overfeed or use fattening feeds excessively.

Allow the breeding stock plenty of exercise and keep in a medium fat condition. Do not have them excessively fat at any time.

Feed plenty of ashes, charcoal, sulphur, lime, turpentine and copperas. These are excellent preventives for intestinal worms, a common source of trouble.

Do not allow visitors around the herd after coming from a farm where cholera and other contagious diseases are known to exist.

See that the hogs are kept free from lice and intestinal parasites. Avoid filthy wallows and foul drinking water. Intestinal worms are likely to be contracted from such places.

Do not feed for excessive weight. Market the hogs when they weigh from 200 to 250 pounds. Greater weight is made at a heavy cost for feed consumed and the risk is great, disease often attacking the herd during this prolonged period of feeding.

Formula for Curing Hams.

About eight pounds salt, two pounds sugar and two to four ounces saltpeter should be used to one hundred pounds of meat. Five weeks is not long enough for large hams and six to eight weeks is the minimum that can be safely allowed. In a very cool cellar twelve-pound hams can be left in brine sixty days. It is well to salt meat as quickly as possible after it is chilled out. In cool weather twenty-four hours is sufficient, after which the hams should be well rubbed with salt. Stand them on the shank end over night so that the salt will run into the pores of the meat as it melts. Rub out the blood from the large vein on the face of the ham or shoulder before salting. The meat can be put into brine one or two days after the salt is put on. The brine should be stirred or agitated every ten days in order to keep the meat in contact with the salt. If the water is very hard, skim off the foam after each stirring, as this contains the lime which separates from the water and the salt. Two weeks is much longer than is necessary for proper smoking. Smoking does not have a curative effect and the curing should be completed before putting in the smokehouse. Four or five days is sufficient smoking to give it proper flavor and color.

Trick That Texas Hogs Knew.

A few days ago two prominent citizens of Whitney, Major J. K. Dunn and Matt McGown, visited a large plum orchard situated four miles from town with the idea of gathering a basketful of the fruit. Upon arriving at the orchard they noticed that the bark of the trees was bruised and torn a foot or more from the ground. As all the trees seemed to be in this condition they began to wonder what could have been the cause.

Finally they noticed a number of hogs in the orchard and the truth began to dawn upon the amazed visitors that the hogs had been shaking the trees to cause the plums to fall. Upon further investigation they found that the smaller trees had been ridden down by the hogs and stripped of all their fruit. From the markings on the trees there can be no mistake but that the hogs had learned in some way or other that shaking the trees would cause the ripe fruit to fall.—Whitney correspondence Dallas "News."

In many parts of the country where cedar trees were made into rail fences many years ago the rails are now being sold to the lead-pencil manufacturers—the regular supply of cedar being now very scarce. The farmers get enough for the rails to give them a new wire fence and a nice surplus of cash besides.

A man with a sunny disposition seldom has a hot temper.



Genasco Ready Roofing

Put it on the roof of all your buildings, and you'll have peace of mind, comfort, satisfaction, and economy; you'll have absolute and lasting weather-protection.

Genasco is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the natural and only perfect waterproof.

The Kant-leak Kleet keeps seams waterproof without cement. Supplied with Genasco, when specified.

Ask your dealer for Genasco, and be sure to look for the trademark. Mineral or smooth surface. A written guarantee, if you want it. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready-roofing in the world.

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Make Big Money Training Horses!

Prof. Jesse Beery, King of Horse Tamers and Trainers, has retired from the arena and will teach his wonderful system to a limited number, by mail.

\$1200 to \$3000 a Year

At Home or Traveling

Prof. Jesse Beery is acknowledged to be the world's master horseman. His exhibitions of taming man-killing horses, and conquering horses of all dispositions have thrilled vast audiences everywhere. He is now teaching his marvellously successful methods to others. His system of Horse Training and Colt Breaking opens up a most attractive money-making field to the man who masters its simple principles.

Competent Horse Trainers are in demand everywhere. People gladly pay \$15 to \$25 a head to have horses tamed, trained, cured of habits to have colts broken to harness. A good trainer can always keep his stable full of horses.

If you love travel, there is a chance to see the world, giving exhibitions and making large profits. You will be surprised to learn how little it costs to get into the Horse-Training profession.

Write and Prof. Beery will send you full particulars and handsome book about horses—FREE; also big free circular of Beery Exhibition. Address (11) Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 310, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

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Cleans and Grades all Seeds. I'll Pay Freight no Matter Where You Live. Take a Year to Pay Me if You Keep It. By that time this remarkable machine will pay for itself and keep on making big money for you every year. No money down—no note—no contract. Return at my expense if you wish. You'll see what wonderful work it does. Don't grow weeds or plant weak seeds and get only half a crop of grain or grasses. Clean and grade with a Chatham.

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Learn how thousands of farmers are making extra profits by planting and selling seeds cleaned and graded by a Chatham. Taxes are too high, and too valuable to go on in the old way. Expert suggestions and Farm Papers are telling you this and endorse the Chatham. Get my free book and liberal offer now. Address Manson Campbell, President



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Down on the Farm.

"Several years ago something went wrong with my works and Aunt Julia called in the family sawbones," said the low-browed man to the professor. "He held a lantern down my throat and took a bird's-eye view of my insides, and said that my cylinder escapement was slipping a cog every revolution and if I didn't go out to the country where I could inhale all kinds of ozone I'd be a pale and clammy corpse within a year."

"I secured a situation without difficulty. An honest old farmer was advertising for help and I went to him and he added me to his staff without delay. He explained that men who worked for him were treated as members of the family. He took me into the sitting room and showed me a lot of magazines and books and told me that I should make myself at home there in the evenings. There was also a cottage organ and he said that his daughters were great musicians and they filled the house with the concord of sweet sounds until the windows had to be opened to let some of it out."

"I thought then that your wandering boy had struck the sort of haven of rest that you read about. So I went to bed that night in a most cheerful frame of mind. I had slept perhaps fourteen lines and was just beginning to dream a few interesting things when some one pulled me out of bed by the feet and told me that it was nearly three o'clock and if I didn't hustle like everything I'd be late for breakfast. When I got downstairs the farmer remarked severely that a sluggard should go to the ant, and I had a notion to go to Aunt Julia without delay."

"I had to rustle out to the barn and curry the team of mules that I was going to work that day. One of the mules attempted a few Delsartean exercises, placing its foot in my stomach, thus causing me great inconvenience. My yells attracted the farmer and he rushed into the stable, but instead of offering to help me he began examining the mule's foot, to see that it was not injured."

"That mule is worth \$200," said he, "and you'll have to quit lamming it around with your stomach."

"I mention this incident as showing how much sympathy a hired man gets on a farm."

"After breakfast the farmer said it was too early to go to the field and I might amuse myself milking cows for a couple of hours."

"I know, professor, that it would be instructive and entertaining if I went ahead telling you all I went through on that first day, which was a duplicate of all the days that followed, but my heart turns to lead in my bosom when I recall those experiences. The worst thing about farming is the fact that a man is always getting hurt. If he goes to milk a cow she gives him an upper cut with her horn so that he has to take the count. Horses are always stepping on his feet, and hogs run between his legs and upset him. There are always trapdoors in the barn lofts and a man naturally fall through them and breaks a few ribs about twice a week."

"Most farmers have bees, and bees don't take kindly to a stranger, and they are always saving up their poison for the hired man. The way they used to sting me up was a public scandal. If a hired man wears shoes the dirt gets into them and lames him; if he goes barefooted he is always stepping on bull thistles. He gets his hands full of sand burrs and splinters. His nose gets sunburned and he has to wear a poultice on it. So, professor, he doesn't get much satisfaction from the singing of the robin redbreasts and dicky birds and the melody of the breeze doesn't hit the spot like the sound of the dinner horn."

"That old cozy sitting room bluff used to make me so mad that I gnawed my whiskers in impotent rage. When evening came a man was so tired that he would crawl upstairs to bed on his hands and knees and the idea of sitting up reading magazines or listening to Mary Ann playing 'The Blue Danube' on the wheezy old organ was entirely too cruel. That nice, cheerful room was a trap to catch wandering boys who were looking for havens of rest and they all fell for it. I think there ought to be a law—"

"There certainly should be a law for the protection of studious and industrious men from the persecution of such a tireless brathurskite as you," remarked the professor as he filled his fountain pen.—Chicago "News."

Every man as an individual is secondary to what he is as a worker for the progress of his kind and the glory of the gift allotted to him.—Stedman.

Those Abandoned Farms Likely Soon to be a Tradition.

In December the Boston office of the Boston & Maine railroad received thirty-two inquiries from points west of Chicago for New England farms. Up in Vermont the commissioner of agriculture received during the last two months requests for New England farms from practically every state in the Union.

Agriculturally the actual yields have proved that the east has climate, soil and facilities for producing as good as or better crops than the west. The additional feature of having the consumer in the back yard, so to speak, places the New England farmer at great advantage over his western brother, who produces on higher priced land and transports his product 3000 miles across country. Per acre the east beats the west in yield year in and year out. Therefore it is simply a business proposition.

The greater New England conference at Boston at which were represented all the New England governors, congressmen and public officials represented industrial and agricultural enterprises. It was a veritable love feast for New England unity and progress. One direct result of that conference was the great New England fruit show held at Boston last October, which was admittedly the most comprehensive agricultural event ever featured in New England.

There it was that New England showed fruit superior to the famed products of the west and showed it by the carload. Now preliminary arrangements are in hand for a big New England corn exposition to be held next November.—"Advertising and Selling."

New Factors in Farming.

The old way was to guess at the cost of production. The new way is to know it. There should be no guesswork about it.

By the old way of farming the land could be easily overstocked. With the silo and nitrogen gathering crops, more and better stock can, and should, be kept on each acre, says "Farm and Fireside."

Abundant crops and good prices have resulted in much benefit to farmers, which means that they are not obliged to rush their products to market and accept whatever price the middlemen may fix.

The farmer of the hour is the one who can quickly discern a faulty system—and at once proceeds to apply the most modern methods and make money out of his land and capital.

Farmers should no longer be content to simply do as well as they have done in the past, but must, and should, do better. The profit lies in the newer methods of fertilization, seed and crop selection, and honest marketing.

Cost and Profit in Hogs.

The experiment station at Grand Rapids, Minn., has been experimenting with the cost of producing bacon hogs of the York breed. Pigs are farrowed in March or April and turned into clover pasture when six or eight weeks old, with a little shorts and milk as a supplementary ration. In September barley and peas are added and for two months the hogs are fed all they will eat, reaching prime condition about November 1st, at 130 to 150 pounds. Hogs so produced have been selling in the local market at 8½¢ per pound and, according to Superintendent McGuire, the cost of production is 4½¢.

Clover and the Heaves.

Some people object to feeding clover hay to horses on account of heaves, says an experienced horse breeder, but it is perhaps fair to say that the trouble is in the man who feeds the hay. The clover is relished to the extent that the horse, if given all he will eat, will overload his stomach which crowds his lung action, causing trouble.

Well cured clover hay fed in the right amount is not likely to give trouble and less grain will be needed. Some authorities feel that one pound of hay and one of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the weight of the horse is about right for ordinary work and for hard work increase the grain some.

Good Cement.

Mix ten parts of fine sifted unoxidized iron filings and five parts of perfectly dry, pulverized clay, with vinegar spirit, by thoroughly kneading, until the whole is a uniform plastic mass. If the cement thus made is used at once, it will harden rapidly and withstand fire and water.

The lucky man is one who sees and grasps his opportunity.—Anon.

HERE'S the place where two egg-raisers make \$12,000 a year



A glimpse of the three great laying houses, with 4,500 pullets always at work

READER, if you want to know how two city people, in poor health and without experience, have in a few years built up an egg business that clears over \$12,000 a year, subscribe now for the FARM JOURNAL, and get with it the **Corning Egg-Book**

which tells all the secrets of their success, and describes the methods by which they obtained a profit of \$6.41 a year per hen. (See offer below.)

Talk about "best-selling novels!" Why, nearly 100,000 copies of this book sold in less than six months! You see, these men discarded old methods, and in spite of many failures, stuck at it until they learned the secret of making hens lay the most eggs in winter. That discovery marked a new era in poultry raising, and thousands are eagerly studying how they do it.

Their success opens up a new money-making business of unlimited possibilities. With this book for a guide, men or women living in or near cities can raise eggs the year round, and sell them at high prices, or eat them and save the high prices. The demand for fresh eggs, especially in winter, is never satisfied. Learn how to supply well-to-do customers regularly, and they will take all you can raise, at high prices. Egg-raising is much simpler than poultry raising. The hard work of killing, dressing, and marketing fowls is left out. The rest can be done by men in poor health, women, school-boys, girls, and others not qualified for regular business.

The publishers of the Farm Journal saw the immense value of a book that should describe the proved and tested methods of the Cornings. So, after careful investigation, they decided to publish the **Corning Egg-Book**, and offer it to all who subscribe for the Farm Journal on the offer below, to make the paper better known to all people, in city or country, who are interested in growing things.

The FARM JOURNAL is made for every one who raises or wants to raise poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, honey, etc., as well as grain and cattle. It has the LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY FARM PAPER IN THE WORLD—over 750,000. It has departments devoted to housekeeping, dressmaking, recipes, and bright, fresh reading for boys and girls. It is brief, crisp, condensed and PRACTICAL. No long-winded essays. "Cream, not skim-milk," is its motto. It is now running a series called "Back to the Soil," true stories of city people who have changed to country life, intensely interesting. It never prints a medical or trashy advertisement, and its columns are an absolutely reliable guide in buying. Most of its subscribers pay FIVE TO TEN YEARS AHEAD. It is a special favorite with women. Every one who has a garden, yard, flower-bed, or even a kitchen, ought to have this bright, cheery, useful home paper. Those who merely exist in cities ought by all means to get it, for it brings a whiff of outdoor life into their homes, and may help them to escape to the country and really LIVE.

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Hawkeye tree protectors are elm veneer chemically treated. They are easily applied to the trees and will last until the tree is beyond the need of protection.

The value of one tree is more than all the Hawkeye tree protectors you need will cost you. Send us your order before some of your trees are killed—you'll regret it if you wait until too late.

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C. E. Forkner, a practical orchardist of Texas, has invented a light running cultivator that promises to be a great boon to fruit growers. A small boy can operate it easily and cultivate 30 acres per day with one team of medium weight. Does not clog with loose grass, roots, etc. Its extension of 11 feet permits perfect mulching near the tree trunks without disturbing the branches or fruit, and eliminates the use of the hoe. One machine will work 100 acres of orchard and keep it in garden tilth. These machines are labor savers and will reduce your expenses one-half. Full particulars upon request. Address,

LIGHT DRAFT HARROW CO.,
Athens, Texas.

Next year's fruit crop

can be insured against damage from San Jose Scale and other pests if you spray now with

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Protects trees and enriches the soil. Used and endorsed by U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations. 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50; larger quantities proportionately less. Send for free "Manual of Plant Diseases."

James Good, Original Maker, 853 No. Front Street, Phila.



Patented Oct. 6, 1906.

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Is the favorite because leading orchardists are using and recommending it as the most practical tree pruner ever invented. If your dealer does not handle it, send to us for descriptive circular and prices, we want to tell you all about how you can save time and labor, it will pay you to write.

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NOW IS THE TIME for fall spraying of orchards and shade trees. Just after the fruit and leaves are off is the ideal time. You exterminate three-quarters of the pests with the fall application, then in the spring you get the rest. That is the only way to be sure you have made a clean job of it.

EVEN THEN YOU ARE NOT SURE unless you use the best spraying machine and the best nozzles. It's foolish to experiment and it's worse than foolish to pay twice or three times as much for an inferior sprayer when you can get the Champion and be certain of results at a lower cost. Working nights now to keep up with the big fall demand, but if your order comes quickly we can make prompt delivery. Catalog on request, 318 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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Our mothers and grandmothers were often invited to quilting parties such as is shown in the above photograph. Of late years quilting bees are not so frequent since we buy at the department stores woolen blankets and comforters, but where is the house in the country that has not one of these old-fashioned quilts?

The Present Status and Future Possibilities of Apple Growing in New England.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. H. Fay.

Continued from Last Issue.

There is a belt of triassic formation extending from Long Island Sound, up through Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the Connecticut valley that is peculiarly adapted for apple growing at altitudes near 200 feet. Some of the best farming and fruit growing land in the east is located here on the low hills and valleys of this rolling country. The red and brown sandstones and shales of this region provide natural drainage for much of the land. In many places the soil overlying these strata is composed of debris from the Laurentian rocks, on either side which are naturally richer in the chemical elements of plant food. Therefore in this section, which is about one hundred miles long, and thirty miles broad, we have thousands of acres that are ideal for fruit growing. There is also a large amount of meadow land in this section that is too low for apple growing, but is very valuable for other agricultural pursuits.

The principal apple growing sections in this district, are the western and central counties in Massachusetts; Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, and Worcester; and in Connecticut, Litchfield county leads, with New Haven county a close second, and small sections of Windham, Tolland, and Hartford counties producing fine fruit. The adaptability of the soil would stand a large increase in the general area of large producing sections.

The largest proportion of fruit grown is produced by small general-purpose farmers. Comparatively speaking there are only a few men who are growing apples on a fairly large scale, say over ten acres of orchard, and I do not know of one who makes a business of growing nothing but apples.

This condition is due to the great complexity of the markets. All kinds of produce is in demand, and if one crop if a failure, there are others to tide the farmer over. For this reason, instead of a specialized, a general type of farming is followed.

It is said "Location is the thing." Well, if nearness to markets, convenient transportation, suitable climate, and good soil, are the requisites in fruit growing, then southern New England is the location to make money at. This country is famous for having the best markets in the world. The majority of its people live in towns and cities, and are dependent on the markets for their supplies of fruit.

In the fruit markets there are two great classes of customers, viz.—those

who are looking for fruit at a low price, and those who want good fruit at any price. The former class are dissatisfied because inferior grades of fruit are not worth the price asked for them; and the other class because it is nearly impossible sometimes (and in some places at all times), to get good fruit at any price. These last are the people the fruit grower should endeavor to satisfy, for they are willing to pay for it.

The population of Massachusetts and Connecticut consumes more of the comforts and luxuries of life than any other people anywhere. Price is not of so much moment to them as quality. If you have the quality the price will take care of itself. If people cannot find good apples, they turn to something else—other sorts of fruit; for fruit must be had in the homes of the well-to-do.

People who come to New England from the west for the first time, are struck with the way population is arranged along the Atlantic coast. From Portland, Maine, to Washington, D. C., we have a string of great cities only a few miles apart, the suburbs of which seem to meet by reason of the small towns and villages between them. Thus one riding on the train from Washington to Boston, doesn't seem to get out into the country at all. There is scarcely a farm in all this country, even in what we term the "back towns," that is not within easy driving distance of one or several thriving towns which furnish excellent markets.

Good roads are the rule. All the principal roads are fast being macadamized. Roadmaking material is abundant, and town and municipal authorities are heedful to the demands of those who use the roads.

A network of steam railroads covers the country. There are only two or three localities where one may drive more than seven or eight miles in one direction without coming upon a railroad. Electric roads now follow all the main lines of travel, and with a firm roadbed, heavy cars, and an express service, they are strong competitors of the older steam lines as carriers of local shipments of produce. They run in all directions from the big market centers, through thickly populated districts; and also connect isolated centers more conveniently with the outside world. These trolley lines are now almost indispensable in all places where they are, due to their value in quickly taking to market choice perishable produce, and in bringing back supplies to convenient points.

The Connecticut river runs through the central fruit section in Connecticut, and as it is navigable as far as Hartford, it is convenient for cheap transportation to and from distant markets.

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Any engine you want, from 2 to 20 H. P., sent on 15 days' free trial—tested immediately before shipping and ready to run. If dissatisfied—every dollar you have paid us for the engine cheerfully refunded. Prices lowest ever known for high-grade, guaranteed engines.

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We make 15 styles. Horse cattle, sheep, hog, and bull proof fences made of No. 9 double galvanized wire and absolutely rust proof

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13 1/2 Cents a Rod

For 12-in. 14 3/4-in. for 22-in. Hog Fence; 15 for 24-in.; 18 3/4-in. for 26-in.; 25 for a 47-inch Farm Fence. 48-inch Poultry Fence 25 1/2-cents sold on 30 days trial. 50 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire \$1.55 Catalogue free.

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Evergreens, Shrubs, Hardy Roses, etc. 1,200 acres. 50 in Hardy Roses, none better grown. 44 green-houses of Palms, Ferns, etc. Everblooming Roses, Geraniums, and other things too numerous to mention. Mail size

postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock of SUPERB CANNAS, the queen of bedding plants. Acres of Paeonias and other Perennials. 50 choice collections cheap in Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. For Fruit and Ornamental Trees ask for Catalog No. 1, 112 pages; for Seeds, Everblooming Roses, Cannas, Geraniums, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in general, Catalog No. 2, 168 pages. Both FREE.

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THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box 25, FAIRBURY, O.

If winter apples were more largely grown in the section which it serves it would be more largely used for this purpose, undoubtedly.

There is no country in the world better placed for export than this. No point is more than one hundred and fifty miles from the great export points of the Union, New York and Boston; and each is reached by direct lines of railroad, equipped with fast local freight service.

There is plenty of land available and suitable for apple growing that can be purchased at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Land as good as can be found may be had at about \$100 per acre; often with good buildings thrown in. This may be found near railroads and villages, and near available labor. Teams cost \$4.50 to \$5 per day. Laborers cost \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, or \$20 to \$25 per month and board. Trees from reliable nurseries cost, delivered at your station, \$12 to \$20 per hundred, depending on grade, variety, and size of order. Cost of planting averages about 5c per tree. Cost of cultivating will be between \$10 and \$25 per acre, per year. Cost of pruning increases as the age of the orchard increases, from about \$2 per acre when newly set, to 30c or even 50c per tree, on large fully matured and vigorous trees. The cost of spraying in New England averages about 25c to 30c per tree, of mature size.

From a number of experiments at the Massachusetts experiment station, thinning fruit by hand cost on the average, 31c per tree. However, in the same experiments this outlay resulted in a net gain of \$1.10 per tree.

(Continued Next Issue.)

About Vermont Orchard.

Chas. A. Green: I am twenty-eight years old, unmarried, and a teller in the local bank where I am on duty from 8:30 A. M. till 5:30 P. M., and am not afraid to get up in the morning. The land is a clay loam which has been cropped and pastured for about seventy-five years, and is at present well covered with chicory. It is about evenly divided by a small swale to which the land slopes east and west with enough slant to drain it well. There is a good hay barn with basement which could be fixed up to accommodate ten or twelve cows. Almost all the land is within the city limits, and about five minutes' walk from where I live. There is a city hydrant on the street on which the property lies at which I can get water at 15c per 100 cubic feet. Last year about fifteen acres were sown to barley and timothy. The former gave a fair yield but the grass has come up only in spots. I can buy about 100 loads of manure annually from people who have no land but keep a cow or horse or both at 50c per load. Can you tell me where I can get the soil analyzed? The Vermont state experiment station does not do it either free or for pay. The wisecracks around here tell me I will never get rid of the chicory but I intend to if I have to pull up the roots by hand. Can you suggest any other way? I have been considering putting four or five acres into apple orchard next spring, and would like your advice as to varieties and arrangement. My idea was to plant permanent trees such as McIntosh and Greening, forty feet apart, and between them an early maturing kind such as Wagener or Wealthy or Jonathan. What is your opinion of the dwarf apple tree? And what kind of a crop would you put on the land between the trees for the first four or five years before they are old enough to need a cover crop plowed in? Would leaf mold such as one finds in the woods be good to put around the roots when setting out the trees?—E. W. Graves, Vermont.

C. A. Green's reply: You are extremely fortunate in being able to secure manure in abundance at half the price most people have to pay for it, I advise you to apply this manure to your soil freely, making it remarkably fertile. The land being in the city limits is liable to be far more valuable in the years to come. Soil analysis amounts to but little in my opinion. Your soil might be analyzed to show a large amount of fertilizer but this fertilizer might not be in an available condition, therefore the land might not be productive. Rest assured that your land will be benefited by barnyard manure, wood ashes and by commercial fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, potash and nitrate. Your experiment station is wise in not spending much time in analyzing the soil. I have no experience with chicory as a weed, but I have never yet met a weed that I cannot subdue by thorough and frequent cultivation. I believe you will find this experience true of chicory. You cannot do better with your soil than to plant a reasonable portion to apple

trees, if apples succeed in your locality. For Vermont I advise planting hardy varieties like Wealthy, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse, and McIntosh Red. I consider dwarf apples more suitable for the garden than for the orchard, but there is no reason why they cannot be planted as fillers in your orchard. Potatoes, beans, peas, are good crops to grow in your orchard for the first few years. I would not bother with leaf mold. Simply plant the trees in the ordinary soil, being careful that the soil is made fine and made firm around the roots of the trees.

Scraping Bark from Trees.

I have been greatly surprised at the various remarks and recommendations in regard to the scraping of trees to remove loose bark and to the washes recommended for use upon them. I have never hesitated to scrape the bark from apple or pear trees whenever I have come into possession of an orchard which was greatly troubled with defective bark. But if an orchard is properly cared for, there will be very little loose bark—not enough to cause trouble. The shaggy bark on trees is a good deal like the cotted tufts of hair on an animal—an evidence of want of proper care and attention.

If an orchard is so cared for and fertilized that the trees make an average annual growth of from twelve to sixteen inches, there will not be enough loose bark to do any harm, and if, in addition to the above, the trees be washed occasionally from the ground up, there will be none, says J. S. Woodward, in "Rural New Yorker."

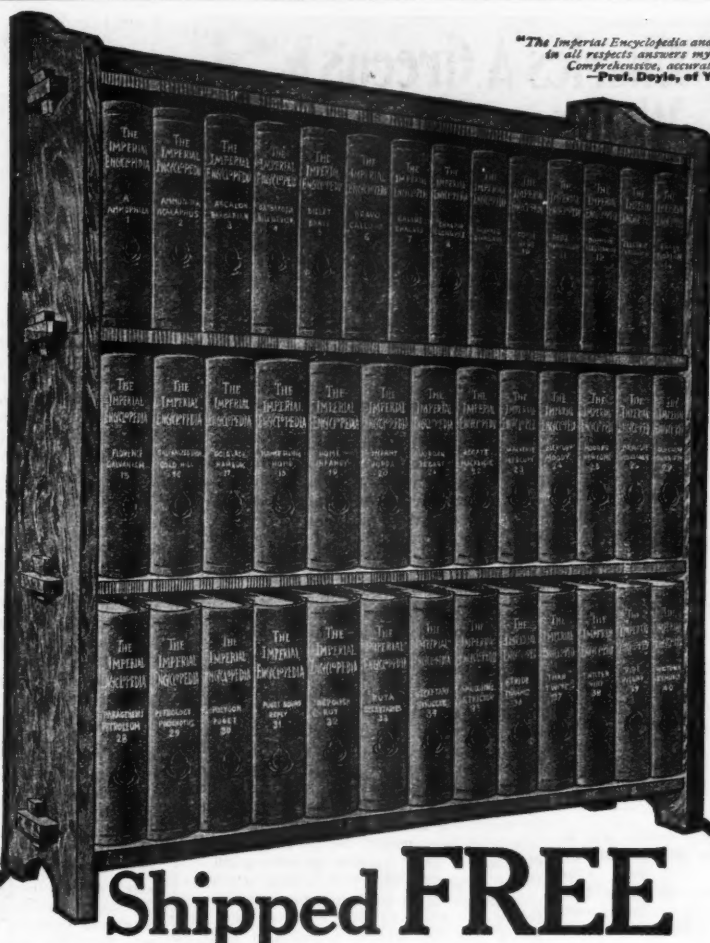
I have tried all the washes recommended and many others, and there is none I like so well as caustic soda, of which no one has said a good word. All kinds of potash washes leave the bark smooth and soft, but I object to them because they give it a sort of reddish look, and it soon seems to break up into patches, and I have thought it loosens worse than if no washing had been done. This effect is produced even

when soft-soap is used, though not in so marked a degree as when weak-lye is employed. The use of a caustic soda wash, on the contrary, leaves the bark equally smooth and glossy, but of a fine, healthy green color, and not at all inclined to break up into patches and peel off. To make the wash dissolve one pound of caustic soda in a gallon of soft, hot water, and apply with a brush, broom or a bunch of rags, tied to an old broom handle. If caustic soda or soda ash, which is the same, cannot be readily obtained, common salsoda can be taken and put into an iron kettle and heated until it becomes red, which will make it very nearly as good as the caustic soda as sold. As this will not be quite as strong, a little more should be used, say one and one-fourth pounds to a gallon of soft water.

This wash may be applied to the trees after scraping (for this purpose I use an old hoe or a common box scraper) or if an application be made to old trees of a wash of double the above strength, it will cause the loose bark to fall off. But orchardists must remember that the loose bark is a symptom and to doctor the symptom does not cure the disease. The trees need better culture and care and without these the washings and scrapings only make them look better, without making them any more vigorous.

The McIntosh Red Apple.

The McIntosh apple originated along the upper St. Lawrence and its distribution was commenced by the introducer, Mr. McIntosh, on whose farm it appeared as a chance seedling in 1870, says Prof. John Craig, in the "Garden Magazine." It has made its way into public favor very rapidly. The tree is hardy and vigorous, a moderately early and practically annual bearer. It succeeds over a wider range of territory than its reputed parent Fameuse. One finds it growing from the Sauguenay river in eastern Quebec to the valley of the Fraser, and even on Vancouver island in British Columbia on the west.



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Comprehensive, accurate and compact."
—Prof. Doyle, of Yale University.

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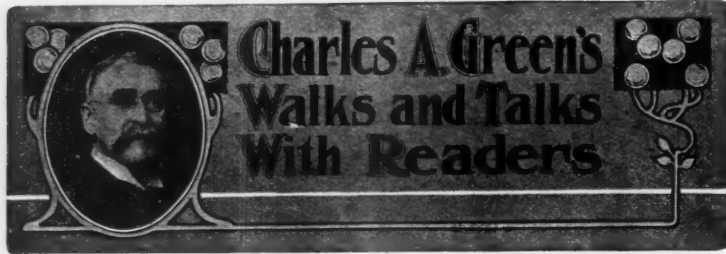
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1910.

"How many children have you?"
"Six. Three are in heaven," was the reply.

There is much mourning that is artificial but when men lose money their grief is real.

Does your fortune fit you? If so be happy, for the fortune is sometimes too large and sometimes too small for us.

I would prefer to have too little money than too much. I would not be burdened with John D. Rockefeller's millions.

It was not the intent of God that any man should be endowed with all the virtues or accomplishments, thus some men are mighty in one direction and fearfully weak in others. Therefore do not be disappointed to find your orator, your great writer, artist or poet a poor financier.

Productive Plum Trees.—Mr. R. L. Robb, of Virginia, sends us four photographs of his plum orchards. One picture shows an Abundance plum tree from which he gathered six and one-half bushels of selected fruit, another photograph shows an Abundance plum tree which produced this year three bushels of perfect fruit and it is a small tree. Another Abundance plum tree bore four bushels of choice fruit this season. He also sends a photograph of his home and plum orchard but nearly all the photographs are not clearly enough defined to be photo-engraved.

When Do You Prune Grape Vines?—Mr. S. L. Beebe, of Conn., asks if November 1st is too early for trimming grape vines. C. A. Green's reply: No, November 1st is not too early. Grape vines and all trees, vines and shrubs may be safely pruned at any date after the leaves have fallen, or after the leaves have turned brown. Fruit growers however, if they could have their choice of the season for pruning, would defer it until the latter part of winter, say April or March, for Connecticut. But those who have large orchards or plantations cannot defer the pruning, therefore the pruning is continued through the winter months.

Huckleberry Culture.—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued bulletin No. 3 telling how to succeed with garden or field culture of the huckleberry or blueberry as it is sometimes called. If you are interested in this subject send to Washington, D. C., for the bulletin. The most important thing recommended is that the plants be set out in peaty soil or soil composed largely of peat that has been drawn on to cultivated land. It is grown very much in the way that cranberries are grown except that no sand is covered over the peaty soil, and in huckleberry culture no flooding with water is given. If planted on swampy land it should be drained before planting.

Sausages.—The farmer who makes his own sausage knows what he is eating but the man in the city who buys sausage at the grocery or meat-market has not much confidence in the product and has no knowledge of what he is eating. A friend who makes the best sausage for his own family and friends buys fresh pork shoulder. He takes all the meat off from this shoulder, using no other meat than this for his sausages, which are delicious. Much depends upon the seasoning of the sausages, with salt and pepper. Much discretion must be used in the seasoning. Some one calls city sausage, "bags of mystery." Men possessing business snap have advertised farm sausage for sale with success. There are many openings of this kind for an enterprising farmer.

We can provide against many dangers but not against all. No matter how well we care for our health in the end we must perish. We may insure our lives but the insurance companies may fail. We may insure our buildings and

the policies may expire the day before the fire. We may put a lightning rod upon our buildings and find it detached, or not connected with moist soil at the base, and suffer from lightning. We may be fortunate in locating our vineyard upon the mountain slope and see the vineyard destroyed by lava from the volcano. We may be delighted with our home on the Pacific coast and see it devastated by an earthquake. We may build a palace at Galveston and have it washed away by the waves of the sea. Our bountiful crops may be ready for the market and a tornado may sweep them away.

Advance in Cost of Living.—While the great increase in the world's supply of gold is the leading cause for the high prices of products, there are other reasons, for instance the disastrous fires that occur every year, wars and the necessary waste of production caused by wars, and the waste caused by millions of soldiers kept in idleness whereas they might be more productive citizens. The higher prices paid for labor and the shorter hours, all these things result in higher prices for everything we have to buy. When we hear of a fire in which a million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed in a distant city, we say to ourselves, this is not my loss, but the fact is that it is my loss to a certain extent. It is a loss of valuables and every citizen must bear his share of that loss.

I am particularly interested in the muskrat for the reason that his furry pelt furnished me with the first spending money earned when I was a boy on the farm. At the present time I regret of having destroyed the lives of so many innocent muskrats. When I was a boy I was wild to kill all kinds of game with my gun, but now I am more wise and place a higher estimate on the life of every living creature. It is possible that the muskrat may become extinct owing to the large number killed each season for their pelts, which I am told has recently advanced to \$1.00 each. When I was a boy I sold them for from 15c to 18c each.—C. A. G.

Winter Care of Manure.—The most serious loss of fertilizer in manure occurs from the heating of horse manure which causes the ammonia to escape, and to the leaching of manure piles in the barnyard caused by heavy rains. Horse manure should be drawn out every week and spread broadcast over the field and not left in piles. There is no other manure so liable to loss by heating as horse manure. The sweepings of the hen house should be carefully preserved as it is valuable fertilizer. Notice that horse manure piled against a painted barn will cause all of the paint to come off as high as the manure pile extends. This is owing to the escape of ammonia from the manure. Half the value of horse manure is lost every year by heating, causing the loss of many millions of dollars in this country.

Protection from Rabbits.—Mr. E. G. Tullidge, of Wisconsin, asks Green's Fruit Grower to publish a formula or wash to apply to trees to keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the trees, but which will not be injurious to the trees. C. A. Green's reply: I know of no wash which can be applied to the trunks of trees which can be relied upon to keep away mice and rabbits. Barking the base of each tree with earth eighteen inches high will as a rule prevent mice from gnawing the bark of the tree. The only sure way to prevent rabbits from doing injury to the trees is to bind each trunk with strips of wood three or four feet high, or with corn stalks, held in place by wires or willows.

The Sense of Smell an Aid to Memory.—I can recall as vividly as though it happened yesterday smelling the scent of roasting coffee as it ascended from the basement window, fifty years ago, to the spot where I was playing as a child on the old farm homestead under the shade of a honey locust tree.

I am told by my friends that they have had similar experiences by which the sense of smell has recalled events that happened many years ago. A lady tells me of a visit which she made to the home of a friend where a highly scented soap on the washstand has made an indelible impression upon her memory, and that a certain syringa bush in blossom and the perfume from these flowers recalls another interesting event of old times.

Cotton Picking.—The United States is one of the greatest cotton growing countries in the world. The territory planted to cotton in this country is constantly spreading to new sections. A correspondent gives us a view of cotton picking in Oklahoma but the view will not photo-engrave. If any of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower have a good photograph of a field of cotton or of cotton pickers I wish they would send it to us for publication. Cotton is a wonderful product. It is in fact a vegetable wool. For some purposes cotton is more valuable than wool, but for many purposes it is not so valuable. Cotton growing is seriously threatened with extinction by an insect called the boll weevil. Prof. Van Deman fears that cotton growing may be seriously affected by this insect, and possibly that its culture may cease over large sections of the country where it is now grown successfully.

The Rich Farmer.—It is not often we hear of a farmer who has become a millionaire. David Rankin died recently, leaving a fortune of \$3,500,000. Before his death he had given away over \$3,000,000. It is not discreditable to farming to say that it does not promise vast wealth for the average man. The kind of business which enables a man to make millions is as a rule, risky business. That is, a man who makes his millions must take big risks as a rule. Farming and fruit growing are safe kinds of business, incurring but little risk as compared with the risks of many other business men. Where there is little risk less profit is expected. For instance the investor who buys the highest grade bonds expects not over 4 per cent. interest on those bonds, while the investor hopes to get 6 per cent. or more annual revenue from his investment he must buy stocks which are much more risky than bonds.

Addresses of Our Correspondents.—Many readers of Green's Fruit Grower, in reading letters which we have published from correspondents in various parts of the country, write us asking for the names and addresses of our correspondents so that the applicant may write to the correspondent asking numerous questions.

My reply is that our correspondents are busy people and have not time to answer numerous personal letters. Other than this we do not keep the addresses of correspondents and in most instances are unable to supply their names and addresses. Many of our subscribers desire to write personal letters to our Associate Editor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, asking for personal advice from him. Prof. Van Deman is a busy man and has not time to devote to a large personal correspondence such as is asked for. But he is glad to answer through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower any questions of general interest relative to fruits and orchards.

Getting Rid of Rats.—Mr. Louis Fleck asks how to rid his place of rats. C. A. Green's reply: Rats are a great pest, destroying many millions of dollars' worth of property each year. Rats are migratory. You may not have a rat around your place for years when suddenly they will appear in swarms and over-run everything. By giving a good rat catching cat admission to the cellar of my house, I have repeatedly driven the rats away. If you can buy several old milk cans, standing nearly two feet high, put some corn or other food in the bottom of the can and leave the cover off, the rats will drop into this can to eat the corn and cannot escape. You may find from six to ten rats in the can the next morning. Protect your corn cribs by placing them on posts covered with tin. Do not leave food where the rats may easily get at it. They are likely to stay where they are feeding on the best food, most easily obtained. Poisons are sometimes effective but should be used with great caution.

Dug Out Half His Orchard, and Paid Off His Mortgage With the Remainder.—A farmer who had never taken interest in fruit growing bought a valuable farm on which was an eight acre apple orchard, thriving and just the right age to bear abundantly. Caring nothing for apple trees and knowing but

little about them he at once set himself at work digging out the apple trees and destroying them. His wife pleaded with him not to destroy the trees but without avail.

Having dug out and destroyed half of the trees in his apple orchard he was compelled to stop owing to the pressure of other farm work. Now something occurred that surprised this farmer; the half orchard which was not interfered with blossomed heavily and produced a fine crop of apples and that same year paid off every dollar of his mortgage on the farm which was about equal in amount to half the value of the farm. Here is an example showing how easy it is for a man to be mistaken. This teaches also that in some instances the wife has better judgment than the husband.

Simply Baked Apples.—Last evening as I went into a restaurant for a lunch I saw many tempting dishes displayed. None of these delicious pies, puddings and preserves attracted me as much as the baked apples. On each separate dish was a large apple not peeled. The core had been removed with one pressure of an apple corer, which left a cavity in the center of the apple, which was filled with several spoonfuls of light brown or white sugar. Then these apples were baked until thoroughly softened all the way through. Each apple was then removed to a dish of its own and a portion of the liquid, from the combination with the sugar placed in the core, was poured over each apple. This delicacy, which would tempt even those who are not hungry, can be easily produced on every farmer's table. There is no more wholesome food than baked apples or baked pears. I suggest to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower that she do not forget the baked apple. But remember that the old fashioned wrinkled skin half baked apple with the stem and core in it is out of date and does not bear comparison with the apple baked as described above.

What Do You Enjoy Reading?—If a man is a lecturer or is taking part in a play, as an actor, or if he is a singer, he can tell by the actions or expressions of his hearers whether they like what he is giving them. Not so with the editor who has great difficulty in discovering which part of his publication his readers like best. It has been the study of my life as editor of Green's Fruit Grower to find out what the reader wants and what part of the publication is most helpful. It would be worth \$50,000 to me to-day to know precisely what to enlarge upon in Green's Fruit Grower and in which department to reduce the amount of reading. Surely I occasionally get hints regarding something that has appeared in this publication which has pleased readers. The story now running, "Honeymoon on a Fruit Farm" (which is the truthful record of a life), I can see is being read, for subscribers are asking that their subscriptions be dated back to preceding months so that they may be able to read the entire story. Will you who read these lines kindly help the editor by telling me what part or parts of Green's Fruit Grower you like best, and what departments are of the greatest helpfulness to you? Do not suggest new departments for we have all the departments now that we have room for. A postal card message will be sufficient.

Age of the Earth.—The earth is 55,000,000 years old. This is the latest conclusion of scientific men. Formerly it has been held that the earth is between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 years old. Now the conclusion is that it cannot be older than 75,000,000 nor younger than 55,000,000 years. In the best calculations it is conceded that the earth may be a few million years older or younger than estimated. We may all be glad that the earth is no longer young for when this globe was young it was not habitable. During the first million years of the earth's history it was so fiercely heated that nothing could live upon it. Then after the earth cooled off there was another long period when there was no soil on the earth for plants or trees to grow in. It required many million years for the rocks to disintegrate and to be ground into fine sand, and into the finer particles of clay, before there was any soil on the earth. After the first soil appeared it was poor soil which has been made fertile by the addition of the decay of animal and vegetable life, which came at a later period. Therefore you can see that we are enjoying the earth at its best. After the plowshares of time, that is heat, moisture, frost and ice have made the soil productive and the earth habitable.

WALKS AND TALKS—Continued.

Cannot Keep Them.—There are some things you cannot keep. We cannot keep wealth. Money is a hard thing to keep although people realize this fact. Some people think it is easier to make money than to keep it and I agree with this opinion. We cannot keep our youthfulness in spite of ourselves, struggle as we may we continue to grow old. It is difficult to keep our health. Many people are careless of health and thus shorten life, but even the physician has trouble to keep his health. We cannot keep our life. Everything was born to perish. It must be that the all wise and beneficent Creator sees good in death for he has created everything and even the earth itself to perish. This world is a vast cemetery. Its soil is largely made up of and made rich by the myriads of animals and plants that once lived on the earth but which during the past 100,000,000,000 years have perished. But while we cannot keep the desirable things we have mentioned we can nourish them, preserve them and make them of greater good to us than is often secured.

They Live to Eat.—European critics say that we Americans work too hard, live too fast and live to eat. It is true that whenever it is found necessary to get together a body of men it is considered necessary to provide a feast. But it seems to me that the feast is of itself secondary, the main object of having a place where to eat and a festival is to permit of sociability. We are sociable when we have something to do and eating furnishes us with an excuse for being present and excites conversation. But it is my opinion that the people of all nations eat too much. We limit the food of our horses, cows and poultry knowing that they would not thrive so well if they were allowed to help themselves to whatever they desire to eat, but we act on the supposition that men, women and children know enough to stop eating when they have enough, but this is not true. There are great reforms attempted in drinking, but whoever heard of a reform against over eating. But it is easier for the system to rid itself of surplus drink than of surplus food. Where there is one case of excessive drinking of intoxicants there are a thousand cases of excessive eating and through this of shortening life.

Fruit Growing as a Pastime.—There are many people in this world who are suffering, and some of them are perishing, for the want of something to do. Many of these people are in prison where labor unions insist on their not having any helpful occupation. Others are blind, others are ill, but many are healthy and wealthy. It may surprise you who have so many things to do to learn that there are many people who are seeking in vain for some congenial occupation for their hands and their minds. The prison authorities at Rochester have bought a farm where they grow vegetables such as onions, peas, beans and other things that require much hand work. On this farm some of the most trustworthy prisoners are employed much to their satisfaction and well being. I can recommend fruit growing and gardening to any person who desires a pleasant and healthy exercise.

I clipped the following from the speech of a missionary recently returned from India in regard to how the problem on lepers has been solved: "How to occupy the time of the leper was a problem before me. I decided to try gardening. Each leper now has his little plot of ground and is given seed and water for irrigation. Lemon trees, orange trees, mango tree, banana and other Indian fruits have been planted and the produce all goes to the lepers. This has given them good, healthy outdoor exercise, and has also occupied their minds."

A Valuable Fertilizer for Trees.

Many subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are continually asking me for advice about fertilizers for fruit trees. It seems natural that we should go a long way and pay big money for fertilizers when we have a fertilizer at home which is usually thrown away. I refer to soap suds and other house slops which on most farms and on all city homes is thrown away.

Soap suds used in washing the clothes of the family is a valuable fertilizer for fruit trees. If the soap suds and home slops should be thrown on the ground around the fruit trees in the yard it would add greatly to the productiveness and vigorous growth of those trees. The application of this kitchen waste would

in fact be a liquid fertilizer, and all fertilizers must be reduced to a liquid form before they can be of benefit to plants, vines or trees.

One reason why a grape vine will make more vigorous growth and bear more fruit when planted about the porches of walls of the dwelling houses is that they must receive more or less of the waste alluded to from the kitchen. The soil close to the walls of houses is not fertile, since it is usually dug up from the bottom of the cellar, but it is made fertile in later years by the waste water thrown out from the house.

The people of large towns and cities are learning that a bountiful supply of fruit can be grown on a small city or village lot, and this has induced the planting of grape vines, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and of apple, pear, peach, plum and quince on city lots. Do not forget to fertilize these trees by throwing about them the waste slops of the kitchen and house.

An Asparagus Bed.

Not one farmer in fifty has an asparagus bed in his garden or on his place. There is no part of the farm which will pay so well as a little space devoted to asparagus. I do not advise planting asparagus in a bed. It is best to plant it in rows through the garden three and one half to four feet apart in the rows. Set the plants six inches apart in the row. The richer the soil the better for asparagus, therefore every fall I cover the asparagus rows with stable manure. But asparagus can be grown in beds with or without manure or cultivation. But do not forget that the better attention you give the asparagus bed the better will be the results. Asparagus is one of the greatest delicacies of the table. The fact that it comes at a season of great scarcity, earliest of all vegetables, is greatly in its favor. It is more delicious than the best green peas. It is healthful and nourishing. Asparagus sells at high prices in the grocery at all times but especially very early in the season, therefore asparagus is a profitable crop to grow for market. But its greatest value is for the home garden. Every year I increase the size of my asparagus bed. I do not feel that I can get too large a supply. While asparagus

can be grown from the seed most people plant the roots which can be bought at almost all nurseries at 60c to 70c per hundred. Plant at least two or three hundred roots. An acre of asparagus has been known to yield a thousand dollars in total receipts. The bed or plantation can be cut over for the table or market from ten to twenty times in one season. Plant asparagus in October or November, covering the soil, after planting, with strawy manure.

Action of the Court on Estimating Value of Fruit Trees. About \$1500 per Acre Allowed.

A fruit grower at Rochester, N. Y., claimed \$50,000 damages for injury to his pear trees. The barge canal ran through his orchard. The owner of the land attempted to estimate the value of each tree but the judge of the court decided that he could not do this, but that the owner of the land must estimate the value of the land and the trees as simply one piece of real estate. The judge admitted that the land was more valuable on account of the trees growing thereon but would not admit testimony showing the value of each individual tree. This decision is applicable perhaps only to lands taken by the state for the good of the general public. The court awarded this orchardist \$17,419.30 damages. This for twelve acres of a farm of sixty-two acres planted to pear trees, which were all bearing bountifully. This award is at the rate of about \$1500 per acre, which is a good price to pay for a pear orchard. How many farmers there are who could make their farm lots more than double in value by planting the land to fruit trees.

The Measure for Living.—How shall we measure the reward due to a giver of money or other valuables? Shall we say that he who gives all he has, though little, is entitled to the greatest reward, and that he who gives but a small part of his vast wealth is worthy only of slight praise, or no praise for his benevolence? Should the widow who gives her all, a mite, be considered a greater benefactor than he who gives a million to a good cause from his many millions? No, we cannot justly measure character, liberality or value of

service by such yardsticks. Nor can we say that he who gives his all, earns a bushel of gratitude, he who gives half of his wealth earns half a bushel, and that he who gives a million dollars from his \$100,000,000 earns but one pint of gratitude, or nothing at all. Giving is giving, whether the giver be rich or poor, if given to a good cause and in the right spirit. Here comes the test: In what spirit was it given, and what amount of good was accomplished by the gift? If given in the right spirit and for helpful purposes all giving, whether by the rich or poor is on the same plane.

There are many ways of giving. We may give advice, sympathy, personal service, money or other valuables. The true reward to which the giver is entitled, the best measure of the gift, is the purpose which it serves. If the widow gives her all, her mite, to the drunkard or the wasteful spendthrift, or gambler she should be blamed and not rewarded. If the rich man gives \$1,000,000 from his \$100,000,000 to educate the deaf and dumb or blind, or to uplift the fallen or unfortunate, he should have a claim for a large measure of reward. But I may be asked is this man entitled to as great reward as though the million he gave was all the wealth he possessed? Here enters the question of sacrifice, but it seems to me that sacrifice, except in helping to build character, is not so important as the question of the service of the gift and the spirit of the giver.

Worry, to make the theory still stronger, is an irritant at certain points which produces little harm if it comes at intervals or irregularly. Occasional worryment the brain can cope with, but the iteration and the reiteration of one idea of a disquieting sort the cells of the brain are not proof against. It is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain struck lightly with a hammer every few seconds with mechanical precision, with never a sign of a stop or the failure of a stroke. Just in this way does the annoying idea, the maddening thought that will not be done away with, strike or fall upon certain nerve cells, never ceasing, diminishing the vitality of the delicate organisms that are so minute that they can be seen only under the microscope.

A Victor for Christmas

Don't let this Christmas go by without getting a Victor or a Victor-Victrola.

It will bring more joy and entertainment than anything you can give.

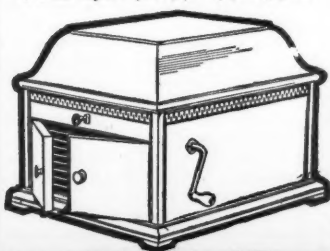
It gladdens the hearts of young and old alike, not only at Christmas time, but all year around.

No knowledge of music is necessary to play it. The Victor plays itself and everybody shares in enjoying its melody and fun.

Don't miss the pleasure of a Victor or a Victor-Victrola in your home. Make Christmas a real Christmas. See to it that there's a Victor in your home when Christmas day rolls around, and everybody will be the happier and brighter for it.

Victor-Victrola X \$75

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Victor II

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Go today to the nearest Victor dealer's and hear the Victor. If you don't know who he is, just send us the coupon in the corner of this advertisement and we'll tell you his name and address.

We'll also send you the handsome Victor catalogs showing the different styles of the Victor and Victor-Victrola, and giving a complete list of Victor Records. Then you can pick out any selections you want to hear and the dealer will gladly play them for you.

And if you want to buy a Victor, he will sell it to you on easy terms that will never worry or embarrass you.

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Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.

And be sure to hear the Victor-Victrola



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Please send me Victor catalogs, free, and tell me where I can hear the Victor.
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Four Pumpkin Pie Recipes.

Four famous cooks tell the world how they do it.

Mrs. Farmer, of Boston cooking school fame, makes her pie in this way: One and one-half cupfuls steamed and strained pumpkin, two-thirds cupful brown sugar, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one-half teaspoonful salt, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls milk and one-half cupful cream. Mix ingredients in order named and bake in one crust.

Marion Harland's recipe is this: Add beaten yolks of four eggs and one cupful white sugar to two cupfuls steamed and strained pumpkin. With this mix one quart milk, one teaspoonful cinnamon, mace and nutmeg mixed, and the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in steady oven.

Mrs. Rorer's pumpkin pie: Make pie-crust, roll thin and line in a deep pie dish. Take one pint stewed pumpkin, add a tablespoonful melted butter, stir in two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful ground ginger and one-half pint milk. Pour into crust and bake.

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned's recipe is simple but delicious. Take one and one-half cupfuls stewed pumpkin (very dry), two cupfuls milk, one beaten egg, large half cupful brown sugar, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each salt and ginger. Line pie tin with pastry, fill with mixture and bake in slow oven until brown on top.

The Age to Marry.

There can never be any definite period set when men and women should marry as it depends largely upon circumstances and the different views of the parents and guardians interested in the welfare of the young couple. Yet there are certain absolute laws that should be fulfilled before marriage is thought of, yet which are passed over by the thoughtless ones with too frequently very disastrous results. With a girl it goes almost without saying that she ought to have at least two years of social life after she leaves school before plunging into matrimony with all its attendant joys and cares.

These years of contact with the world will reveal to her undeveloped mind much that she should know, but which she can in no other way obtain, besides giving her opportunities of meeting and judging many men instead of marrying right out of school the first one who comes along and who may in future years prove to be entirely the wrong man when she meets others more congenial, with whom he so poorly compares.

A man should never even think of marriage until he is fairly settled in life and able to take good care of the woman who intrusts her life to his keeping. He should be content to sow the entire crop of wild oats before matrimony claims him for his own, as he will be responsible for many a heartache if he is not willing to settle down once he becomes a Benedict.

Corned Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corned beef are the cheaper cuts of meat, such as the plate, rump, cross-ribs and brisket, says W. H. Tomhave, University Farm, St. Paul.

The meat should be cut into medium-sized pieces, so that it will pack well in a jar or barrel. It should be well cooled and corned before decay sets in, or it will spoil the brine. For each 100 pounds of meat, weigh out eight pounds of salt, and sprinkle a layer of about a quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the vessel, and then pack in a layer of meat five or six inches in thickness. On top of this put a layer of salt, followed by a layer of meat, until all the meat is packed in the vessel. Keep enough salt for a good layer over the top of the last layer of meat. After this has stood over night, add for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda, and four ounces of saltpeter, all dissolved in a gallon of warm water. When this is cool, pour over the meat and add enough cold water to cover the meat. Weigh it down with a loose board, held in place by a clean stone, to keep the meat under the brine. It should be left in the brine for from twenty-five to forty days before it is ready for use.

A Kansas critic says the hobble skirt gives the wearer the appearance "of a frozen toed hen on the trail of a grasshopper." This will do for Kansas, but communities that are unfamiliar with the gait of a frozen toed hen will call for a more intelligible description.

"A knowledge of how to make a living is better than four diplomas in dead languages."

The Buttermaker's Ten Commandments.

By G. A. Anderson.

1. Thou shalt keep thy cream sweet and in a cool place.
2. Thou shalt not say that thy cream separator and cows are clean enough, but wash them before using them.
3. Thou shalt not keep thy cream can for a fly or mouse trap, but cover thy can up.
4. Thou shalt remember thy cream days and come with thy cream to the creamery.
5. Thou shalt not take more than thy share of buttermilk, so thy neighbor will say that one hog haulest food for another.
6. Thou shalt not say that thy buttermaker is stealing and do so thyself.
7. Thou shalt not say that thy test is not high enough when thou art putting skim milk or water in thy cream.
8. Thou shalt not go to thy neighbor and kick about thy buttermaker, but come to the creamery with thy kicks.
9. Thou shalt not make butter at home that weighs but thirteen ounces to the pound and say that thou canst make more butter than thy buttermaker.
10. Thou shalt not tell falsehoods about thy buttermaker as he has a reputation to keep up as well as thyself.

Mothers and maidens, believe me, the whole course and character of your lovers' lives is in your hands; what you would have them be they shall be, if you not only desire to have them so, but deserve to have them so; for they are but mirrors, in which you will see yourself imaged. If you are frivolous, they will be so also; if you have no understanding of the scope of their duty, they also will forget it; they will listen—they can listen—to no other interpretation of it than that uttered from your lips. Bid them be brave, they will be brave for you; bid them be cowards and how noble soever they be, they will quail for you. Bid them be wise and they will be wise for you; mock at their council and they will be fools for you; such and so absolute is your rule over them.—John Ruskin.

Of all the bad habits for anyone who wants to be popular, I think a failure to pay courteous attention to what people say to you is the worst. And also the most common.

How many people you know will ask you a question, and then, as you are answering it, will turn towards you with a glassy stare that shows they do not hear a word you say.

And how many people, while they would not actually interrupt you in the middle of a speech, will break out speaking the minute you say your last word, so explosively that you know they haven't been listening at all, but just waiting for you to finish so they might have their turn.—Ruth Cameron, in "Democrat and Chronicle."

Vegetables' Boiling Time.

The following valuable table of time for the boiling of vegetables will be of use to many cooks:

Asparagus, fifteen to twenty minutes.
Beans (shell), one to two hours.
Beans (string), two hours.
Young beets, forty-five to sixty minutes.
Carrots, forty minutes.
Cabbage, thirty to forty-five minutes.
Onions, thirty to forty-five minutes.
Peas, fifteen to twenty minutes.
Spinach, twenty to thirty minutes.
Tomatoes, fifteen to twenty minutes.
Turnips, two or three hours.

"She is being fitted for the stage."
"Studying hard, I presume."
"Oh, no. Just being fitted with the necessary gowns."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"The true love of a man is fire—it leaves but cinders. The love of a woman is a ruby—and rubies remain always rubies."



Start NOW

Now is just the time—start this easy work at home in your spare time—you'll soon be wanting to run your loom all the time—for the very easy profits. I will tell you how you can make your time most profitable—how you can engage in a delightful and fascinating occupation in your own home, that will not interfere with your other duties and assure you big profits for as much or as little time as you may be able to devote to it. I promise that you'll be interested. I say, and I know that every word I say is true, that you can make more money and make it more easily by weaving on a Newcomb Automatic Loom than at any other kind of home employment. My 30 years' experience with others and their letters proves what you can do.

THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM
is made especially for home workers. Unlike any other loom, it practically works itself. A simple movement of the hand is all it requires of the operator. No treading—no stooping—no shuttle throwing. Just the easy work that thousands of old and young are making big money at today—at home.
No experience is necessary. You will be delighted with the ease with which you can make the finest and most durable carpets, rugs, mats, draperies of every kind, and even beautiful portieres, chenille curtains and hammocks.
Bear in mind also, that no cash outlay for supplies is required. Old carpets, sacks, cast-off clothing and rags all furnish material for the loom. And the results you get with such material are simply wonderful. You can be sure when you own a Newcomb, that you will have more than enough work to keep you busy. Many of our customers make from \$25 to \$50 a week weaving with the Newcomb, and you can do likewise.
Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalog, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them.
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Now is just the time—start this easy work at home in your spare time—you'll soon be wanting to run your loom all the time—for the very easy profits. I will tell you how you can make your time most profitable—how you can engage in a delightful and fascinating occupation in your own home, that will not interfere with your other duties and assure you big profits for as much or as little time as you may be able to devote to it. I promise that you'll be interested. I say, and I know that every word I say is true, that you can make more money and make it more easily by weaving on a Newcomb Automatic Loom than at any other kind of home employment. My 30 years' experience with others and their letters proves what you can do.

THE NEWCOMB AUTOMATIC LOOM
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Do not neglect this opportunity. Write me today for my free catalog, "Weaving Wisdom," which tells all about our looms and the extremely reasonable terms on which you can obtain one of them.
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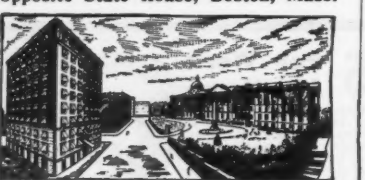
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STORER F. CRAFTS, Proprietor.

The Approaching Wedding.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The following was written by me to a dear friend.—W. R. Houghwout:

Your most welcome letter, announcing your approaching marriage, was received and read with great pleasure. I know you will be sorry to give up your office work, but I heartily congratulate you on your choice of a life work, and I feel sure you will find happiness and joy that are not to be found in any commercial occupation. The man whose life companion you will be is one of the best men of my acquaintance. In my opinion you have both chosen wisely.

My idea of women in business life is something like this: I am fond of flowers and of all beautiful things; and, while I know a flower has no feeling or consciousness, yet it always causes a sort of pang to see a flower thrown down in the dirt or trampled upon. I feel the same way about women spending the best part of their lives in an office, store, or school room. They may be successful, efficient, and ever so valuable to their employers, yet the Creator gave them qualities of mind and heart and character that are urgently needed in the world to keep all mankind from growing away from the image of God in which he was created, and those qualities can only

The Cactus.

The cactus attracts more attention of late years than formerly, and many now express admiration of the family of the cacti. There are so many kinds, and all interesting, from the cactus peruvianus that rises to the height of thirty feet in its native place, the rocks of Peru, near the sea, to the melocactus, which is melon formed, with fifteen to twenty sides.

I have recently learned of some varieties hitherto unknown to me. The toad cactus has a blossom the shape and color of a toad. Who would not like such a curiosity in their garden?

Speaking of toads, I will tell some of the little readers what a toad did in our garden this summer. A potted geranium stood amongst the plants growing in a bed. Mr. Toad dug a hole out beneath the plant in the pot, and there he sat as soon as it came towards nightfall, going out on a foraging expedition in the evening, and drawing the dirt over him in the daytime. We dug him out so many times that at last he left in disgust.

Colorado furnishes the monkey head cactus, Texas offers the devil's punch-cushion; it will grow as large as a wash tub, shaped like a half globe, with tough horns growing out all around it. The corn cob, bird's nest, pineapple and tree all bear a strong resemblance to the



The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has for several years been interested in the game of golf, which he has found promotes good health and vigor of mind and body. The figure at the left is the editor's pastor and the two gentlemen in the middle are church members.

find effective expression in the home. Woman fills a place in the home that no man can fill. There are men enough to do all the office work, sell all the dry goods, teach all the schools, and for other productive or distributive work or professional callings in which women are engaging; but there are not half enough good home-makers. If there were there would not be so many jails. There are not half enough good wives or good mothers, or there would not be so many saloons.

As you know, I admire agricultural life. I place the farmer and the woman home-maker in the same rank, for they are both in partnership with the Creator. The world was not made in six days. It is not finished yet, is still in process of creation, and the man who plants a tree, drains a swamp, grades a lawn, raises a herd of cattle, or builds a habitation for his dwelling place, is using the intellect God gave him in carrying out and completing the work of creation; therefore he is in partnership with God. Likewise, the woman who presides over a home is doing spiritually for her husband and sons and daughters and for all who enter that home, the same thing. What man is doing for the physical world, woman is doing for the spiritual, mental and moral growth of humanity. Which is the greater, mankind, or man's world? When we realize how everything in the world is for man's use, and how much the Creator has done for man's happiness and welfare, we cannot but think that man must be an important part of the universe. This is why I think the work of the home-maker is the noblest calling a woman can choose, and I am most happy to know that you are going to put to practical and effective use all the good and beautiful attributes of your womanly nature and affections, instead of dwarfing and stunting them in an office.—W. R. Houghwout.

No man can hope to accomplish anything great in this world until he throws his whole soul, flings the force of his whole life into it.—Orison Swett Marden.

objects for which they are named. The spider web cactus must be a great curiosity as it grows in clusters, of three or more, which resemble a spider web. We tried a few varieties once, but got discouraged as none blossomed but a lobster cactus, and the growth was so slow.

The secretary of agriculture enumerates several causes, peculiar to the increase of live-stock prices. Principal among these is the reduction of the area of the western ranges. "Former ranges," he says, "broad enough for an empire, have been broken up by the farmer's plow." This and other causes, he says, have operated to reduce the number of farm animals from a proportion of 81-100 of an animal to each person in the United States in 1860, to 69-100 at the census of 1900. The census this year will probably show a further great reduction. Another cause that is operating to reduce animal raising is the fact that farms are being turned into corn or wheat one-crop plantations, and the side lines of cattle, hogs and sheep are eliminated.

Shot Deer from Fast Train.

Earl Johnson, en route from San Francisco to New York, performed an unusual feat recently when he shot a large buck deer from the Union Pacific train in which he was a passenger.

Johnson was examining his rifle when he suddenly caught sight of the deer. The train was running forty miles an hour, and although he had no idea of killing the animal, Johnson thought he would take a shot. The bullet went true to the mark and the deer fell dead.

Johnson left the train here and with a team went back and secured the game, continuing his journey later.—Medicine Bowl correspondence Denver "Republican."

"We all have troubles and burdens to bear, but smiles help us bear them, while brooding adds to our burdens. Do the best you can. Help what you can, and what you can't help, learn to endure philosophically."

FREE FUEL
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automatically generates gas from kerosene oil, mixing it with air. Scientific test proves it uses \$95 barrels of air to one gallon common kerosene oil.

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Same heat all day or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner—oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in the world. Not dangerous like gasoline. No dirt, soot or ashes. No leaks, nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under perfect control. D. CARL, IND., writes: "It costs only 4 1-2 cents a day for fuel." L. NORRIS, VT., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50 to 75 per cent over wood and coal." E. ARNOLD, NEIL, writes: "I saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range costs me \$5.50 per month, the Harrison \$1.25 per month." Wm. Baerling, Ind., writes: "I've warmed a room where it was 10 below zero with one Radiator." Rev. Wm. TEARS, ME., writes: "This morning 15 below zero—soon after lighting Harrison Oil-Gas Stove temperature rose to summer heat."



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Heater and Cooker or Heating Exclusively. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—lasts for years. Some expense, drudgery and fuel bills.

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Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Possibly you may wish to reproduce for your paper, the inclosed little photograph. It was taken last summer on my inchoate fruit farm near Melrose, Conn., called Eden fruit farm, on which I expect to live after 1913. The picture represents by two favorite cows, May and Irene; the latter, the daughter, being held by my farm superintendent, and the former, the mother, being held by his affianced wife. The lady in question is a fine cook. She is specially skillful in preparing baked beans. They are delicious, and would help to banish poverty from the world, if all cooks could equal her in this respect. Common dried beans contain more protein, or muscle-making property, than beef steak; but people are very slow to believe the fact. I never argue much with people on this question. I simply tell them to read the first chapter of Daniel, in the Bible, and see for themselves. The legumes are called "pulse," the old name, in that chapter.

In the background of the picture are seen several of the one hundred grape vines that I have planted all around the farm house and outbuildings. They began to bear this year, and will soon produce bushels of luscious fruit, as well as lend adornment to the buildings on which they climb. In planting these vines, I had pleasant anticipations of unfermented grape juice, that great phophylactic and antifebrile drink; and my superintendent prefers grape jam to any kind of winter preserve, without exception.

May and Irene are thoroughbred Jerseys; and I am very fond of them. May is ten years old, and is a splendid producer of rich, creamy milk. Her percentage of butter-fat never runs less than 6 per cent., and at one time, in 1907, it reached 6.9 per cent. Compare this with 3 1/2 per cent. fat, probably the average in the milk of the Holstein cow, now becoming the milkmen's favorite breed, because of the great quantity of milk it produces for sale in cities, where many of the people, in their ignorance, look down on farmers, and call them "hayseeds," "rubes," etc., "poor old fellows that don't know enough to get out of the woods, and come into town and get rich quick" (and live by their wits, perhaps, instead of by honest toil). As president and founder of the Connecticut Milch Goat Keepers' Association (a society regional in name, but national in scope, having members in nineteen states and in Canada), I keep a centrifuge, and make my own Babcock tests for butter-fat, solids, etc.

May took first prize at the Danbury, Conn., fair, in 1908, among twenty-five competitors. Irene, her yearling daughter, has not yet been bred; but she is a very promising heifer, having many of her mother's characteristics, and the typical Jersey coloration and markings, including the black tongue.

I am at present one of those unfortunate men that are obliged to live away from a farm. I am very fond of good milk, and especially cream. My favorite cow, May, supplies a nice bowl of sweet cream for me whenever I visit the farm; and the housekeeper soon learned my predilection in this direction, and has a bowl all ready, beside my plate, when I come in from work in the field.

How much we are indebted to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for these grand family cows that so many of our farms contain! Their value cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Milk is of incalculable benefit to mankind. It is the first food that we all ate when we came into the world; and it will be the last food for many of us before our bodies go back to dust.

In recent years, for personal reasons, I have spent many hours and many nights, all alone, in this old farm house; and yet not alone, because God was with me. I love the simple life, both in religion and in secular things. All alone, in my pantry, on the fourth day

of July, I have made my sole repast on milk, whole wheat wafers, and home-grown Baldwin apples, sound as a dollar, taken right out of my farm house cellar, where the three prime requisites exist for the long preservation of apples; namely, darkness, moisture, and cool temperature. My early experiences there remind me of yours, as described in your books, and I think I could write an entertaining book concerning my preliminary work and struggles on this farm, which include some astonishing things, like planting trees at midnight, by lantern light, with a mariner's compass to guide me from one stake to another; and, after the year 1913, I may seriously entertain the subject of fabricating such a volume.—G. W. Smith, Conn.

Starting a Poultry Farm.

Mr. C. A. Green: Owing to ill health, after going over the field with father, we have decided on the raising of poultry. It is relative to this I wish to consult you. I have a field containing four acres, facing the south, bounded on the south and west by a stream, the north end being some twelve feet higher than the south. It is well fenced and would have no trouble to keep the birds from straying. I live in a town of three hundred, am six miles from a steam road, and seven from an electric line. The commission men send twice a week for eggs and poultry but by selling to them (which I would need to do for a year or so at least) I could get but rural prices. Would it pay me to begin with such prospects and if so what branch could I take up most profitably? I could easily raise capons if you think it would pay under the circumstances. Could I to an advantage combine chickens and ducks? Through the commission men there is always a demand for eggs and live fowls. As to feed, could raise nearly all I would need by letting out a few acres on shares. The land belongs to father but if I take up the work will have it under my control. I have given rather many details but have done so that you might know how am situated. If you think favorably of the proposition would you kindly advise where I could get the best information relative to the work.—H. O. Mertz, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: Every legitimate line of business can be made profitable by the right person in the right locality. Poultry keeping is generally profitable but like any other line of business it requires experience and ability to make of it a notable success. I advise you not to experiment with capons at the start. You will have many other things to learn which will be of more importance to you in the beginning, such as the selection of breed, the building of poultry houses, the care, feeding, etc. I advise you to simplify everything as far as possible in the beginning, therefore do not bother with ducks, geese or turkeys but confine yourself to chickens and only one breed. The best information on the subject can be secured by visiting a practical poultry keeper at his home. Inquire of him as to the breed to select, about the height, size and floor of your poultry houses, about different feeds, how much to give the birds, and as many other questions as you can think of. Mark the answers to your questions in your memorandum book. There is probably no one breed that is better than all others but you can rest assured that the Plymouth Rock is one of the best if not the best for the average man. Do not go into the business expecting extravagant profits. If you love poultry it is interesting work caring for the birds and the financial reward is fairly good. Remember that poultry is liable to be stolen and that it should be ever under lock and key. Some of my birds were stolen last night and I should not be surprised if the successful thief calls again, but if he does he will be likely to find a sharp toothed bull dog in possession who has no respect for persons. Remember that cleanliness in the poultry house is of vital importance. Do not depend entirely upon incubators at the start.

His Curiosity Fatal.—Curiosity on the part of James Stahl, a farm hand thirty years old, to find out what were the component parts of an automobile left in the road near his farm in Chicago, resulted in his death when the object of his curiosity ran him down.

The automobile was owned by a party seeking mushrooms in the woods nearby. Stahl inspected the numerous levers and then stepped to the front of it and turned the starting crank. The heavy machine bore down and crushed him. It then ran down a steep declivity and was wrecked.

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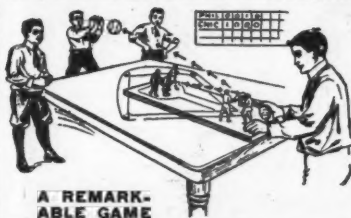
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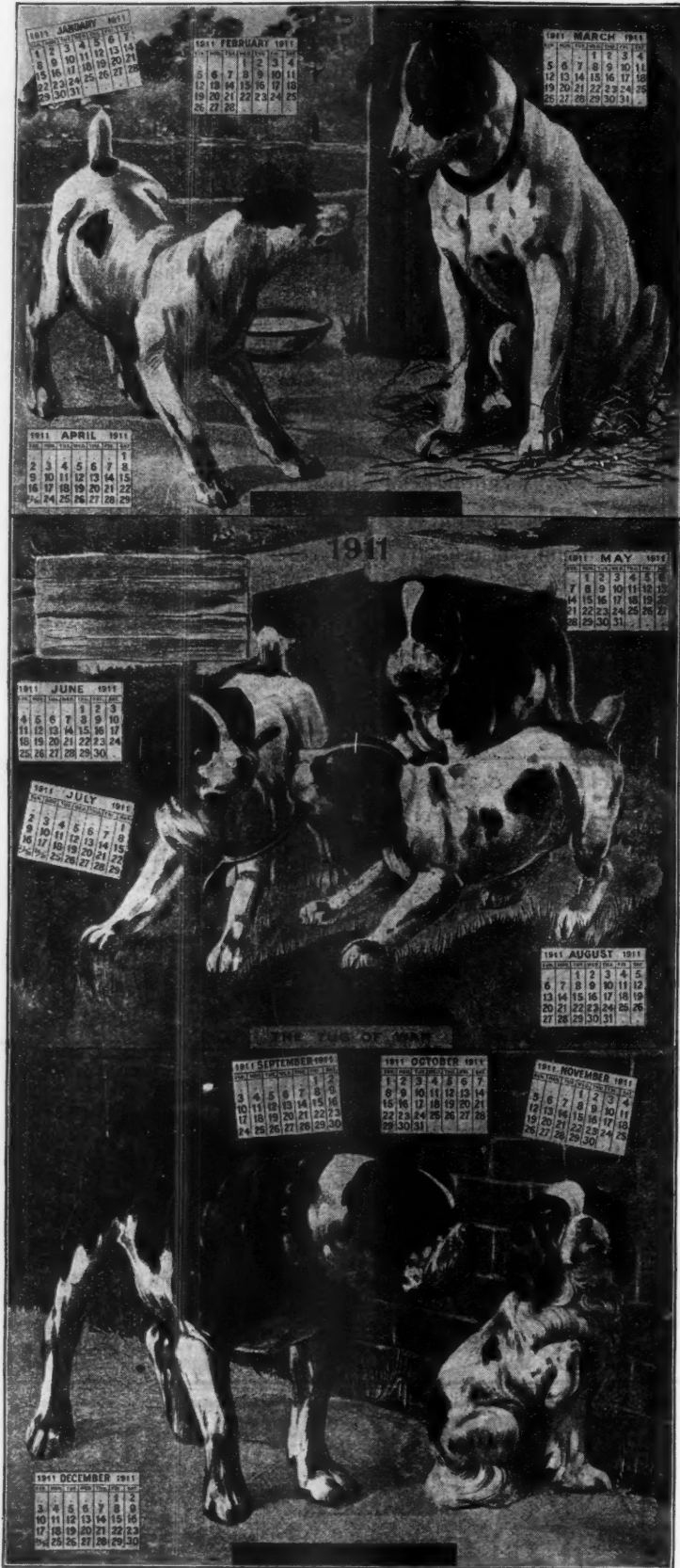
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Reply to G. B. Thomas: There is no way to kill the peach tree borers except to remove the earth about the base of the tree and dig out the borers and kill them. If you search for the grubs in June and again in October there will be no necessity of painting the trees or using any insecticide. I do not think the soap will injure any trees, but grease and tar sometimes do injury. The article you speak of was not my own.

Green's Fruit Grower: Please advise if the Paragon chestnut would be a suitable chestnut to put out in this section. I have bought a new place of seven acres and wish to put out quite a number of fruit trees. Please advise how you think this would do here. Is it a good nut to eat and how soon will it pay?—R. C. Peters, Nebraska.

C. A. Green's reply: The Paragon chestnut is a marvelously large and desirable variety, but it is not so sweet as the common sweet chestnut as it grows in the fields or woods. I cannot say positively how the Paragon will do in Nebraska, but see no reason why it should not succeed there.

Green's Fruit Grower: I received my Mayflower dinner set and we are delighted with it but had no idea it was to be anything half so nice. We find it too nice for the use we wished it for. We are going to keep it for special service. I wish to thank you for such a beautiful present. Will lend my Green's Fruit Grower to some friends and try and get them to subscribe for it as we mean to keep each number for reference, there being something useful in every one we have read to refer to. I think it the nicest magazine. We received our own first number Friday, August 19th, and we have looked it over to see if we had missed anything we wish to keep in mind. We haven't received etching yet, it being delayed. Thanking you once again for your courteous treatment, I remain—Mrs. Sarah Brown, 39 Morris st., Danbury, Conn.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have a young orchard just commencing to bear and I notice that the bark is getting rough, and in places it is cracking quite badly. Can you tell me the cause or what can be done for them?—N. Allen, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: I have never known an orchard that has been well cultivated and well cared for to accumulate rough bark. I have seen rough bark accumulated on neglected orchards, therefore possibly your remedy is to give your orchard good, clean cultivation each year from early spring until August 1st and to enrich the soil. Keep the orchard pruned and sprayed. I have known orchards that are well cared for to be attacked by canker, which causes rough bark and dead patches on the trees. This is a serious disease and should have immediate attention.

Farm Wanted.—Mr. C. A. Green: Some years since I picked up a copy of your Fruit Grower on a barn floor, read it, thought it was just the paper I wanted, sent in a subscription for it, and have been reading right along since. Previous to that time I labored a couple of years on fruit farms. I had just bought a village building lot and commenced fruit growing by propagating several grapes and currants, also by planting several pear trees, and soon after some strawberries and raspberries. I now own fifteen village lots, devoted to fruits, chickens and bees. Now I want a larger place and to get it I realize I must go outside a village which is soon to become a city. I can rent my village property for \$14 per month. I would trade it for a small fruit farm or I would lease a small fruit farm with the privilege of purchasing it. Where to locate a suitable place is a difficult problem. I traveled fourteen miles through the great fruit district of Marlborough on the Hudson and saw only one farm for sale and it was evidently a mansion of a house instead of a farm. You ask for suggestions how you could improve your paper and make it more interesting. I will make one suggestion that would make it more interesting to me and I believe to many others, that you try and increase the number of advertise-

ments of fruit farms for sale or exchange. I take two other farm papers yet there are very few farms advertised for sale in any of them. Thankful to you for the information gathered from reading your books and paper.—Mark McWhirter, N. Y.

C. A. Green's reply: Local real estate men are loath to advertise the many farms offered for sale except in a local way with local newspapers. I know of no other way to find a farm than to go to the locality you desire, visit the various real estate offices and spend some time in looking over the farms advertised in the local dailies. If you want to buy a fruit farm in the orchard belt embraced by Niagara, Monroe, Wayne and other adjacent counties of western New York come to Rochester and spend some time with the real estate men. If you want to buy land on the Hudson river, New York, visit the largest towns, see their real estate dealers and read the advertisements in the local papers.

Reply to Geo. W. Hayman, Pa.: You have a legal right to dig a trench on your side of the fence to prevent roots of trees on your neighbor's land encroaching on your land, but it might cause hard feelings between yourself and neighbor.

The compost heap may be composed of manure alone or manure and sod alternating with first a layer of one and then the other. Such a compost pile must not be allowed to heat and thus throw off the nitrogen, but must be turned occasionally and thoroughly mixed. I would not mix any lime with manure but would apply the lime separately to the soil. Do not mix wood ashes with manure of any kind but apply it separately.

Trees the first year planted sometimes do not make much of any growth except at the roots. The next year if well cared for they should make a good growth.

The one-half acre on the north side of the woodland, would furnish late crops. It should not be colder there than elsewhere. I do not like low land for fruits in this locality. You can enrich the soil after planting it to currants or other fruits, but do not plant until the soil is thoroughly prepared and the sod well rotted.

Peach Grubs.—Green's Fruit Grower: Will some one tell me through columns of Fruit Grower or otherwise, why gum collects on my yearling peach tree, which seems healthy and growing as well as can be. It has collected on lower limbs where it starts from tree. Also will some one tell me how to treat borers in peach and apple trees. Also how would you prepare soil for a young peach orchard? What humus crop should be sowed and plowed in and at what time? What amount of phosphates per acre to this soil in this country, and what kind of phosphates? I do not know the conditions of the soil. Where should I send a sample of soil for analysis? Should like to hear soon.—Mrs. Susan E. Muir, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: Grubs should be dug out of the base of peach trees or out of the top roots in June and again in October, until you see that all of the grubs are destroyed. It may be the gnawing of the grubs that causes the gum to ooze from peach trees. Prepare the soil for planting a young peach orchard as much as you would prepare the land for planting potatoes or corn. You can add humus to soil by sowing under buckwheat, rye or cow peas, or other similar green crops. A dressing of from 200 to 500 pounds of ordinary potash will be helpful to any orchard, the fertilizer to contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. I would not depend much upon an analysis of the soil in order to learn what your orchard needed.

Source of Slang.—Slang, the German word for snake, creeps into our language in spite of our vigilance. To illustrate: Some five or six years ago a certain telegraph operator, Joe Lilly, in a large Baltimore office, called up Cincinnati by telegraph but could not make himself understood although he could easily understand the messages sent to him. Then he called up other cities with the same result.

Evidently something was wrong, so he notified the electrician, who on opening the box containing the transmitting apparatus found a bug which in the course of its wanderings short circuited the machine. The other operators gave the victim the horse laugh for having a "bug house" transmitter. Even the messengers accused each other of being "bug house" and inside of an hour it was flashed from one city to another. But after awhile a race of employees sprang up who knew not Joseph and to

these the word "bug house" conveyed not much meaning. Could bug house compete with crazy? Well, for a while bug house had crazy beat a mile but a reaction set in when some miscreant composed the ditty "I may be crazy, but I ain't no fool." That put a quietus on "bug house," a consummation devoutly to be wished.—Thomas A. Major, Mich.

Planting Steep Hill Sides.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Enclosed find stamps for which please send me your book "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." I wish to set out some fruit trees in the spring on a piece of ground which is too steep for cultivation. How would you proceed to obtain the best results from fruit on such ground? The ground is quite sandy. Also wish to plant some peach and apple seeds this fall. When should I plant them, and how should the ground be prepared so as to obtain perfect seedlings, and should apples be budded or grafted?—O. J. Workman, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: I would not plant on such steep land anything but grape vines, apple or pear trees. I would keep cultivated with hoe, pick or spade a space around each tree or vine three feet in extent the first three years, extending the cultivated strip as the roots expand. I would throw around each tree or vine each season a forkful or two of stable manure. Plant fruit seeds this fall in finely prepared soil. Both grafting and budding should be successful. The peach can only be budded, not grafted.

The Value of a Fruit Tree.—Chas. A. Green: I have been a constant reader and subscriber to your paper for many years and have paid up my subscription to 1913. I have an orchard of about 160 trees of various kinds of fruit. I have nine apple trees, thirty-two years old, very large growth, following each other in succession of ripening from Early Harvest to Baldwin; eleven pear trees, from twenty to thirty years of age, following in succession from Bartlett to Keiffer; seven large early cherries, such as Yellow Spanish, early Richmond, Mayduke, Bigareau, etc.; fifty red cherries of one kind, each about twelve years old, these sour cherries are planted twelve feet apart each way, and headed low and are prolific bearers. The remainder of the orchard is made up of plums, prunes, apricots, peaches and quinces. All selected fruit. Then there is quite an amount of shrubbery in the yard around the house, such as is generally planted at a country home, among them being some very fine American Beauty roses and other shrubs. This home and orchard is just outside of a Pennsylvania village. Is very nicely located and consists of about two acres in full view of the town. What I would like to ask, knowing your ability from your life experience in such matters, is what those trees ought to be worth, per tree or as a whole. This land is desired now for improvements by a corporation and I wish to act fairly with them in adjusting the price, as I do not want to hinder improvements and this is a case where condemnation proceedings would compel me to give up the home and orchard. I have lived here for over thirty-two years, planted and cared for those trees and here my large family was raised, but I want to set aside all matter of sentiment and have you give as nearly as you can what you think would be a fair value for the trees. My candid opinion is that they are just about at the best of their bearing.—D. A. Mowry, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: Our Associate Editor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, has answered the question you ask as follows: He says that in addition to the cost of the trees and the cost of planting, \$1.00 for each year's growth should be added in order to get after the value of a fruit tree, whether it be apple, pear, plum or cherry. This is roughly speaking, for much would depend upon the locality of the orchards. If they were in a favorable fruit growing section they may be worth far more than if planted in an unfavorable section. Then again it might be discovered that an apple tree was more valuable than a cherry or vice versa. There are many orchardists who would not consider Prof. Van Deman's estimate large enough. There are few fruit growers in the favored fruit sections in New York state who would not be satisfied to have an orchard dug up and destroyed after a growth of twenty years for \$20 per tree. It is possible that such a tree might be worth \$40 or \$50. I know of no accepted rule by which the value of a tree or orchard can be fixed. There are few juries willing to give the orchardist full value of the

trees destroyed. A neighbor's pear orchard has recently been dug up to make way for the barge canal. This man's trees were of more than ordinary value, for he is an expert pear grower and made large profits from his pear orchard. It would have been unjust to allow this orchardist no more per tree for the pear trees destroyed than another poor orchardist should be allowed in damages for such trees as he might have destroyed. If you desire to learn the experience of this pear grower, write Thomas Bell, Rochester, N. Y.

All About Orchard Planting.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: My son and I have about decided to plant about thirty acres of apples and we would like your opinion in regard to this locality for apples and suitable varieties. North of us, around Wyoming, they are making big money in growing early and late apples on the same kind of soil as we have here at Seaford. The Maiden Blush, Yellow Transparent, Red June, seem to be the early varieties, and Winesap, Jonathan and other kinds for fall varieties. How far apart would you advise placing the trees? One party here is thinking of setting his trees in rows forty feet apart and twenty feet apart in the row, with every other tree early and late varieties.—J. O. Chapin & Son, Seaford, Del.

C. A. Green's reply: You desire full knowledge, all that an experienced orchardist could give you by a visit to your place and all in a brief letter. It is impossible to instruct you fully by letter. No inexperienced person can be instructed by letter or by book how to make a successful orchard or where best to locate it. How can a man in

New York state know whether the soil of thousands of other localities in other states is desirable for fruit growing? New York is a great apple growing state but not one thousandth part of its territory is of value for apple growing. Our great apple orchards are along the shore of Lake Ontario, but often if you go five or ten miles away from that orchard section here you may find land which will not produce good apples. Therefore you must decide by local investigation whether the soil you intend to plant on is desirable for orcharding. It is generally safe to plant apple trees near successful orchards that are bearing fine fruit, but it is often a costly experiment to plant apple orchards where the land and location have not been tested. You cannot grow apples successfully on poor thin soil, nor on low wet land. You can best learn what varieties to plant by consulting your neighbors who are growing apples. Most apple orchards are too thickly planted. In this state two rods apart each way is none too far apart for planting apple trees. Where the trees are planted twenty feet apart it is expected to take up every other tree when the branches crowd each other. Nurserymen do not often sell one year apple trees, but sell two year old trees branched, one-half inch caliber standing about four feet high, at say \$12.00 per hundred.

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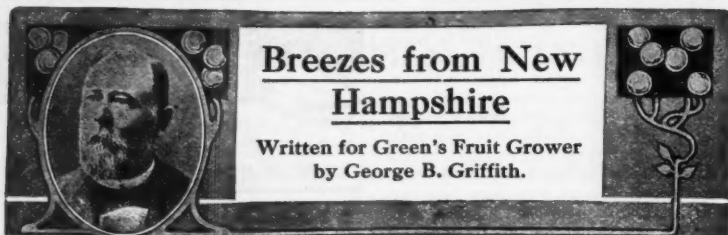
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Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
by George B. Griffith.

Curious Facts About Marriage Bans.

The custom prevails in Scotland for a young woman to abstain from attending church the Sundays on which the "proclamation" or publication of her bans takes place. Perhaps modesty may be assigned as the chief cause. According to the law of the church of Scotland, "the proclamation is to be made before divine service begins for three several Sabbaths." It is however common amongst the more wealthy, by the payment of an additional fee at the registry or "booking," for the parties to be what is called "cried" three times at once on the same Sunday, and which may be considered only in the light of a convenient arrangement of the law, seemingly winked at by the authorities, that the intended couple may be made one generally on the following Monday. However married, Scotch women are not satisfied that they have been firmly united until they have availed themselves of obtaining the sanction and ceremony of the kirk; so powerful becomes the force of habit in a nation.

The First Printing in New Hampshire.

One of the few bibliophiles in this part of the country imparts the information that the first printing in the Granite state was done by Daniel Fowle in 1756, at Portsmouth, and he printed several sermons in book form during that year. One of these, printed late in the year, was a sermon delivered in Greenland—not the icy region in the far north—but in New Hampshire, at the ordination of Rev. Samuel McClintock. This sold in the Brinley sale, not long ago, for \$6.40. Fowle previously was a Boston printer, but was arrested by the magistrates on suspicion of having printed a little book in 1754, called "The Monster of Monsters," which gave offence to the legislature. The book was ordered burned by the common hangman, a peculiar custom in those days, derived from an ancient English law, and very few copies, if any, are now in existence. Fowle was duly acquitted of the grave charges and soon liberated, and shortly afterward printed a pamphlet in vindication entitled "Total Eclipse of Liberty." This was his last work.

The Young Indian Artist.

In the year 1828, a school was opened for three months only among the Penobscot tribe of Indians, who at that time resided on the brink of the Penobscot river, in the state of Maine. One of the pupils, Paul Joseph Osson, distinguished himself by unusual intelligence and proficiency.

After leaving school he returned for a year or two to his Indian habits and manners. At the end of this time, being on a visit to Bangor, he happened to see some engravings in the window of a store, which made a strong impression upon his mind. He was then taken into the room of a painter, and shown a considerable number of portraits. From that time painting seemed to take possession of his soul. He employed a large portion of his time in sketching figures upon wood and bark, and commenced drawing and painting flowers, animals, miniature likenesses of his fellow-Indians, and landscapes of considerable compass. At length he was placed under regular tuition, and soon made considerable progress.

It is related that a lady, who, a few years before the time to which this story belongs, was visiting Oldtown, an Indian village, was so struck with the fine face and figure of one of the Indian boys that she sketched an outline of him on the spot. This made a strong impression on the boy, and on the tribe generally; and it is strongly suspected that Osson was the boy alluded to, and this was the first spark of excitement that kindled his infant genius.

Celebrated Yew Trees.

One of these trees in the reign of Charles the First, concealed for three days and nights a gentleman of the name of Tynedale, during the plunder and conflagration of his residence, Melksham Court.

At the present day, a yew screen in the garden of Albury Park, England, still remains, and is so arranged as to afford a cool walk during the hottest season; it is presumed to have been

planted under the superintendence of Evelyn, and having been trained to a considerable height, throws a shadow on either side, according to the hours of the day.

A fine specimen of the old yew-gardens is still preserved in the pleasure grounds of Gormanston Castle, Meath; it was originally intended to represent the cloisters of a monastery; the outer walls and open arches towards the centre being of clipped yew, and the space so surrounded, answering to the quadrangle, is tastefully laid out in a flower garden.

There was once an old yew garden in Gloucestershire, that was, perhaps, unequalled. In the centre stood a magnificent yew-tree, of which the branches about midway were spread horizontally round the stem, and then, having been allowed to grow upright, were again bent at the height of about seven feet, to form a roof. A room was thus constructed capable of holding several persons, and chairs were made with the small branches of the yew. A staircase, with living banisters, ascended to this curious apartment, leading from a passage formed of dwarf yew-trees on either side, and opening on a large table, formed also of living trees, closely planted and clipped, and surrounded with arm-chairs of the same. The old tree remains, but the staircase and passage, the table and seats, have long since disappeared.

The Scrap Book Makes a Valuable Library.

Some of the most valuable of libraries never cost their owners a cent. They are simply the result of a few moments of spare time now and then. Let me tell you what I mean. There are a thousand and one little items of interest that it is well to know, and yet which are seldom, if ever, found in any of the books in our libraries. They are found, mostly, in the farm and household papers or magazines. We read them and then cast the paper aside and soon forget what we have read. But after a little someone speaks of some subject of which we have just been reading, but, alas! we have forgotten just the date or the names or some important part. How convenient it would be if we could but look in the index of some book and find the article we had read. But the paper has been destroyed.

Yes, I see you smile—I'm just coming to the point—an old-fashioned scrap-book. No, not an old-fashioned scrap-book, but a new-fashioned one; for those of which I am writing do not contain everything sandwiched in together, but are carefully classified.

First, have one for any miscellaneous instructive articles to which you may wish to refer. Such titles as these occur in my book—"Wonderful Needles," "Birds as Seed Carriers," "Superstitions of Fishermen," "Heavy Woods," etc. As you fill the book, write the titles and the corresponding pages off on a sheet of paper and paste in the front for an index which you will find a great help.

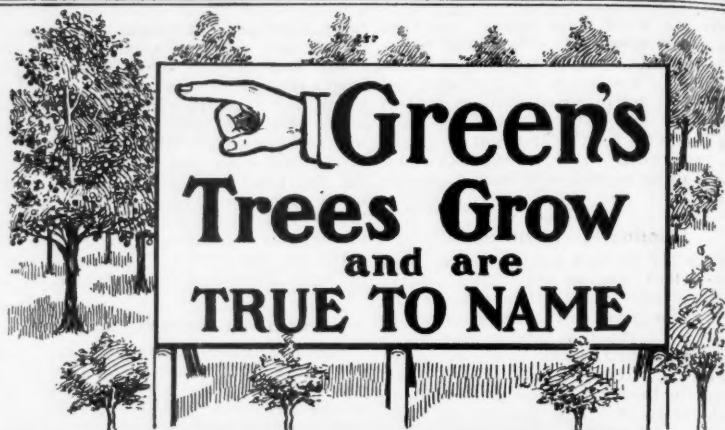
Then, have another for choice poems; and what a wealth of beautiful poetry one is able to cull from the papers and magazines, and even newspapers. Then, another for recipes and kitchen helps, or other household articles which may appeal to you. Then, you know, there are often at the bottom of the columns or in odd spaces, very helpful and inspiring little paragraphs—very often quotations from some good writer, always helpful thoughts to carry about with one. These, collected in a book by themselves make a very valuable addition to one's library.

It is a pleasure to collect articles on any subject in which one is interested, and the value of such a book cannot be estimated. Always choose a good book for a foundation—a large catalogue makes a good scrapbook, if it is well bound, and if you can get one with board covers, so much the better.

He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down upon the hate of those below.—Byron.

Then apples so red, hang over head,
And nuts ripe brown, come showering down,
In the beautiful days of October.

—Mary Howitt.



HIGH GRADE MONTMORENCY CHERRY TREES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

See the man picking Montmorency cherries. He is a wise man. He has a cherry orchard which is his constant delight, and from which he makes much money.

Why should you not plant cherry trees this coming spring? Cherries are delightful and the most easily grown of all fruits.

What cherries shall you plant? Plant Black Tartarian, Windsor black, Napoleon white. Of the hardy red cherries plant Montmorency, Large Morello, Early Richmond and Dyehouse.

As we have a large supply of cherry trees we can offer you a special bargain in lots of 50, 100, or 1000 trees, or in carload lots. When you write please state what size trees you want and what varieties and how many of each variety.

140,000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

We know of no other nursery which has so many apple trees for sale as has Green's Nursery Co. Our trees of all kinds this year are of superior vigor and quality owing to the favorable growing season in western New York.

PEACH TREES FOR SALE.

We have one of the largest supplies of PEACH TREES in the country, also a large supply of PLUM TREES, standard and DWARF PEARS and QUINCE TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS AND VINES.

A portion of our nursery is devoted to ornamental shrubs, vines and trees which we sell at moderate prices.

Buy trees the NEW WAY of Green, the producer, and save nearly half your money. Have you tested the quality of Green's trees? If not give them a trial. They speak for themselves.

Green's trees are the best that can be grown, the most enduring, the most productive. Green's trees are high quality trees, sold at low prices by the NEW WAY. Green's trees go safely 3000 miles, as they are carefully packed. Green offers to replace free of charge any trees he sells that do not prove true to name. Money grows on trees, also health and happiness. Success demands that some person shall learn to do some one thing better than it has been done before.

Don't consider our house in connection with any cheap John nursery. We sell at half agent's prices because of Green's NEW WAY.

Come to Rochester and see Green's quality trees.

Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

A Honeymoon on a Fruit Farm.

(Continued from page 8.)

fact and less easily penetrated by the fertilizing influences of the air. Diseases of trees have also multiplied, also insects, or the insects have left forest trees and taken up their abode in the orchards, possibly owing to the scarcity of birds; thus, at present greater skill must be exercised in order to secure fine specimens, and surely no fruit grower should be satisfied to grow anything but the best."

The Strawberry Beds.

"What are you going to do for the strawberry beds from which you gathered the beautiful crops a few weeks ago?" asked Jessie.

"That is a matter I have been studying, searching for information in every direction possible. I have concluded to get out new plantations every spring and at the same time to retain the old beds as long as possible. I find that the old strawberry beds are the ones to ripen berries earliest in the spring; as the early berries bring the highest prices, the old beds often are quite as profitable as the new, yielding fruit of superior flavor although they do not yield as many large berries. I have narrowed down the wide, matted rows of strawberry plants by plowing shallow furrows away from each side of the matted rows, and have then gone through the rows with hoes, making wide gaps in the narrow strip that is left. This leaves what was formerly a

"I am not sure that they would. It would be human to suppose that I was doing this work simply for my own personal gratification or advancement; I could hardly make the farmers understand that I was doing it simply for their good. This would be a discouraging feature of the enterprise, should I decide to undertake it; but surely I have the interest of farmers at heart.

"It would be a great pleasure to me to do something that would elevate the farmers socially as well as financially. They are a deserving class; they are an intelligent, useful class of people. My sympathies are with them and for them. I am pained as I travel about to see their dilapidated barns and houses, their fences broken down, their land becoming impoverished. It pains me to see them traveling about the country in old and rickety wagons, with toggled up harnesses and worn out horses. Farmers should constitute the aristocracy of the country, whereas in many cases they are the laughing stock. I can hardly take up a comic paper without seeing some absurd allusion to farmers. I do not suppose we can blame the comic papers for picking up the comical side of every phase of life, but they do seem too hard on farmers."

(Continued Next Issue.)

(Editor's Note.—The reader may look forward to our next issue for something unique. Prepare to be surprised. It is seldom that rural literature contains helpful suggestions as does this truthful record of a life. Watch the next issue of Green's Fruit Grower.)



Photograph of the home of J. W. Shaw, of Ohio, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

matted row in narrow hills of strawberries about eighteen inches apart, all along the row, with cultivated ground between them and between the rows. These hills or bunches of plants have entire possession of the soil, are making new growth, sending out runners which will make new plants, and I expect to get good results in fruit next season.

"I have learned considerable about fruit growing since I came on to this farm, Jessie. I am reading all the papers devoted to the subject, have all the books that I can hear of treating on orcharding and gardening; I have talked with all the men in this locality who have had any experience, and I have learned all I can from my own experience; but I realize that I have much to learn yet. It does not seem possible for one ever to learn all that can be known about plants or trees."

"Considering how profitable we find these fruits it is not sad that we cannot enlist more of the farmers about here into this method of making money from the farm?"

"Yes," said Harry, "I have often thought of that, but it seems to be one of the most difficult things in the world to persuade farmers to undertake new enterprises. I have asked myself many times 'what can I do to best promote the welfare of the farmers who seem to be suffering seriously from low prices and discouragements of many kinds?' I have not been able to answer the question to my satisfaction, but I have thought if I could establish a commission house or storage house, or if I could in some other way stand between the producer and the consumer, giving the farmers the benefit of the prices that consumers have to pay for all farm products, I would be doing more for farmers than I could in any other way. If farmers could secure anything like the prices that the consumer has to pay they would soon become prosperous."

"Should you undertake such an enterprise, Harry, and work almost solely for the interest of farmers, sacrificing your personal comfort and money for their good, do you think they would appreciate your efforts?"

The Little Kitten.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

There! little kitten! tumble—there! the ball—

He tumbles round himself in happy glee

To catch his—look! but that's too much for me!

Dramatic? Shakespeare didn't tell it all!

O little kitty! soft and sweet and small,

So funny past grammatical degree—

One little, whole-packed, happy jubilee

Without a thought of life's more earnest call!

O little kitty, life has time for joy,

And time for toil, and time for many things:

Sometimes we slight the light and cheery smiles;

Childhood has mirth; and we should not destroy

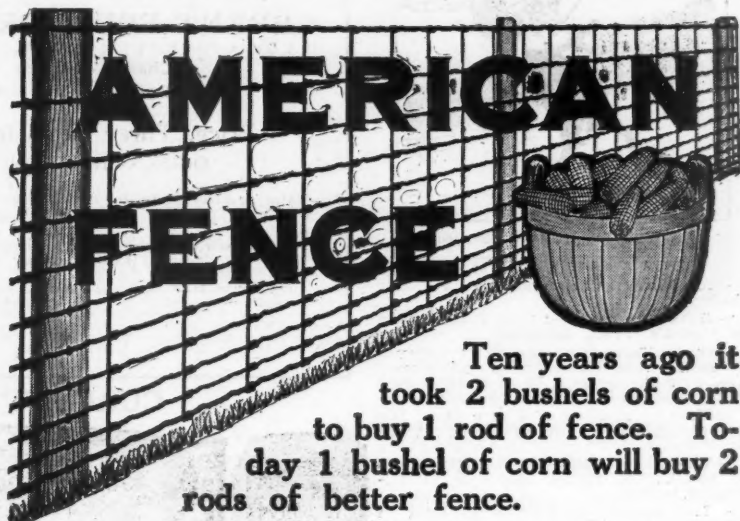
That that too soon will rise on feeble wings,

But sojourn still among the sunlit isles.

Letter From a Worthy Person, Who Deserves Help. Who Will Volunteer a Helping Hand?

Mr. Chas. Green: Thought you would like to hear from me again. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving—a kind lady in town sent me a young chicken to fry, which I'll enjoy just as much as if it were turkey. My parents, in past years, always sent turkeys to those who were too poor to buy them. We had plenty of this world's goods in those happy days. But I am very poor now and all I can give is my good wishes and prayers. It is raining and none too soon for our cistern gave out two weeks ago, as did our neighbor's, but to-day I'm hoping there will be no leaks in the roof, for about a month ago the roof was put on my little cabin, but it cost more than I expected, and when the carpenters tore the shingles off they found the roof boards so bad they had to come off too. I knew you would be pleased to know the roof is on at last and that I earned quite a little sum towards it myself by making bead work which a dear old lady in Nebraska sold for me, and had my hands not given out could have earned more. You would scarcely believe I could have earned a cent for my hands swell so from overwork, but I had to work and was happy I could earn something. Carpenters did the work for \$3.00 less

Higher Cost of Living Does not Include Fence



Ten years ago it took 2 bushels of corn to buy 1 rod of fence. Today 1 bushel of corn will buy 2 rods of better fence.

Price Low—Quality Better Than Ever

Within ten years farm products have greatly advanced in market value while the price of woven wire fence has been reduced. These are the reasons: Newer and improved methods of digging the ore, shipping to the furnaces, melting into steel and making into finished products are in force. Ten years ago operations were on a small scale. Today the plan of operation is vast. The manufacturer is able to deliver the finished goods quickly, of better quality and at a lower price.

American fence is made better than ever. It is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

Dealers Everywhere Stocks of American Fence are carried in every place where farm supplies are sold. The Fence is shipped to these points in carload lots, thereby securing the cheapest transportation, and the saving in freight thus made enables it to be sold at the lowest prices. Look for the American Fence dealer and get the substantial advantages he is enabled to offer. He is there to serve the purchaser in person, offer the variety of selection and save the buyer money in many ways.

FRANK BAACKES, Vice-President and General Sales Agent

American Steel & Wire Company

Chicago

New York

Denver

San Francisco

Send for copy of "American Fence News," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

EARLY TOMATOES

"I have tried all the various strains of Earliana on the market, and yours is the only one I have found that meets my idea of what a good early Tomato should be."—Prof. W. F. Massey.

By seven years' selection we have produced the Earliest, Hardest, and Smoothest Tomato ever grown. Our location near the Canadian line tends to breed in earliness and vigor, for we have no blight. All our seed is home-grown, is extra large and plump, starting strong, vigorous plants. Send for our circular and get more inside facts.

If you want to be first on your market with perfect Tomatoes that will bring a premium over top-notch prices, plant Langdon's Northern Adirondack Strain of Earliana Tomatoes. Equally good for field or forcing.

Price: 1/2 oz., 40c; 1 oz., 60c; 2 oz., \$1.20; 4 oz., \$2.00; 8 oz., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$6.00. A limited quantity of fancy seed from Selected Crown settings, 1/2 oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$1.25, postpaid.

F. & H. P. Langdon, Maple Ridge Farm, Constable, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BERRY BOXES

Crates and baskets, Cherry, Plum and Apple boxes, Climax baskets big and small.

AS YOU LIKE THEM.

We have the best equipped mill in the Northwest and manufacture the Ewald patent folding berry boxes, the only folding berry box made of wood veneer that gives satisfaction. Liberal discount on early orders. A postal brings our price list.

FRUIT PACKAGE CO., CUMBERLAND, WIS.

SALE DELAWARE FARMS

For Sale—Delaware Farms, low prices, adjoining and near state capital; delightful climate, productive soil, best markets, ideal farming country. Send for free catalogue. CRAWFORD & CO., DOVER, DELAWARE.

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Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.

47 Marden Building Washington, D. C.





Westerman, in the Ohio State Journal.

—A Merry Christmas to all our readers.

—Have you renewed your subscription to Green's Fruit Grower?

—If you have not done so you should do so at once as we need the money now to make Green's Fruit Grower still better and more valuable to its readers.

—Help us and we will help you. We are trying hard to make Green's Fruit Grower a welcome guest into every home.

—The late estimate of the apple crop of the United States places it at 25,000,000 barrels.

—The world's production of gold in 1896 was \$202,251,600, according to the director of the United States mint. In 1908 the world's production of the yellow metal was \$441,932,200.

—The large reproduction on this page of a certificate from an auditing house will tell our readers that more than 125,000 people took Green's Fruit Grower during the past year. Are you to be one of them during 1911?

—A hardwood famine, as the result of the reckless waste of timber by lumbermen in the United States is predicted in a report submitted to the National Hardwood Lumber Association in its annual session at Louisville, Ky.

—What is true in the United States is also true in Canada. Between 1898 and 1908 the rural population in Canada decreased 69,000, while the population of the cities and towns increased 306,818. Immigration brought 275,000 people into Canada during this period.

—Texas raises 3,000,000 bales of cotton a year. There are 700,000 mules. The wheat crop is 35,000,000 bushels. The oat crop is 20,000,000 bushels. The annual egg crop is 75,000,000 dozen. The corn crop is 200,000,000 bushels. Texas raises 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Texas has over 25,000,000 acres in cultivation.

—The prices of good Baldwin and similar varieties of apples continue high in New York state, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3, as orchards run, which means \$2.70 to \$3.25 f. o. b. Dealers are holding at \$3.50 for Baldwins and Greenings and \$3.50 to \$4 for Kings. Quite a few of the farmers are storing their fruit in upstate storage houses. As a result the large cold storage plants are well filled with apples.

—We are stopping the paper in every instance where our subscribers do not renew promptly. This did not used to be the way, but it is now, so if you care to read the paper during 1911 you will have to accept some one of our liberal offers.

—In sending out our bills we inclose a subscription certificate that will save you money. Did you get one? If so, use it, or hand it to a friend. Help us as you can in our great work of publishing the best fruit paper on earth.

—While prices of box apples have been low in New York the fruit has been moving actively. The eastern people are taking the box apples more this year than they have in years gone by. Some sound large fruit is selling well. One firm, who are receiving a car or two of stock a day on consignment, say the prices have been gradually improving with the better stock that is coming. We think there will be no trouble in moving box apples at a profit within the next few weeks, but we do not look for extreme prices in line with what has been paid in several instances in the northwest.

—Back to the Farm.—Who says that higher education takes boys from the farm? The 1910 graduating class in animal husbandry at the Iowa state college numbers fifty-eight, and thirty-three of those boys are going back to the farm. The rest will become teachers or something of that sort for the present. Practically all of these young men had offers that were very flattering but they turned them down cold and went back to the farm. It cannot be all calamity howling for the farmer these days or these young men would not turn down \$2000 jobs and go back to the plow. There is money in farming in this fair central west at least, and especially those who are equipped to take advantage of the best and to understand the worst there is in the farming business.

—The apple crop in general and three reasons for high prices: (1) The comparatively light crop of fruit in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe; (2) the light crops in Canada; and especially in Nova Scotia; (3) the excellent quality of apples generally throughout the states. There seems to be little doubt that Europe will take a large quantity of our apples at good prices—we might say high prices—but it must be borne in mind that prices which would be considered high in the European markets, after ocean freight and expenses are deducted, might not leave a net which would be considered high by the speculator on this side this year. We find that apple buyers are prone to refer to market conditions as good or bad according to how the returns from that market compare with the cost of the fruit at shipping point, regardless of the real, legitimate value of the fruit itself, and also regardless of the status of the consumer.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

Price, Three Years for \$1.00. Postage Free.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

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Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

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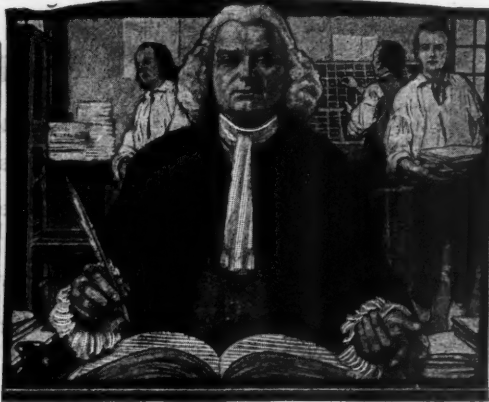
OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by an advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.



Bowers, in the Jersey Journal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

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AMERICAN
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Know All Men By These Presents

that the American Newspaper Annual and Directory has caused to be made by its duly authorized auditor, for publication in its pages, a careful and complete examination of the books and records of

Green's Fruit Grower

and as a result certifies that the average number of copies of each issue of the publication circulated for the period of nine months ending with the thirty-first day of July, 1910, is **One hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven (133,397) copies.**

This excludes all returned, unsold and spoiled copies.



Given under our hand and seal at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

N. W. Ayer

Publishers of the American Newspaper Annual and Directory

Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years, or to December, 1913.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION TO DECEMBER, 1913.

.....Name.....
(Sign Here)
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I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please credit me for 3 years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, or to Dec., 1913. On all renewal subscribers who are received before December 30th, we will mail a copy of our 1911 "Bow Wow" Calendar, in seven colors, 11 by 25 inches, FREE.

To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

—The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.—Theodore Roosevelt.

—In the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 will be brought into the south this year by its cotton crop alone.

—Pacific coast potatoes, \$14,145,000. California oil, \$25,000,000. Citrus fruits, \$50,000,000. Sugar beet industry, \$1,550,346.

—Egypt's cotton crop this year, it is estimated, will exceed 700,000,000 pounds, probably the largest crop ever yielded by Egyptian fields.

—The Santa Ana Valley Walnut Growers' Association shipped last year 925 tons of walnuts for which it received over \$200,000.

—The United States built 3784 miles of railroads last year and Canada 1487. Of the former Texas built 666 miles, Nevada 303, California 247, and Washington 162.

—During the nitrate year ending June 30 the Chilean fields produced 2,260,000 tons of nitrate, an increase of 420,000 tons over 1908-'09. Of this amount the United States consumed 109,000 tons.

—No one thing does human life more need than a kind consideration of the faults of others. Everyone sins; everyone needs forbearance. Our own imperfections should teach us to be merciful.—Henry Ward Beecher.

—The Standard of Empire reports that a tablet has been placed on the front of the house on Friar street, Reading, England, where Goldwin Smith was born. This house now belongs to a Dr. Walters, and he it is who has had the tablet placed in position. In addition to this there is, we are told, a valuable collection of the distinguished writer's published works in the free library of the town.

—More than 4,000,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of wood pulp for paper-making in the United States in 1909, as shown by the annual report on the industry, issued by the census bureau. The cost of transportation of the wood, of which there was 4,002,000 cords, was \$34,478,000. This was an increase of about 650,000 cords over the consumption of 1908, but of only about 69,000 over 1907.

—Alaska has more gold than California and Colorado; more copper than Montana and Arizona; more coal than Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio; and more fish than all other American waters combined. Her output of gold and fish for last year amounted to nearly \$32,000,000, and had increased from \$15,000,000 in 1900. Her total cash trade with the rest of the United States for 1909 amounted to more than \$52,000,000, while that between China and the United States amounted to only \$48,000,000.

—This year's vintage in Italy is expected to be very bad. In fact it has been estimated that the 11,000,000 acres of vineyards throughout the country will not yield more than 103,293,214 tons of grapes, 45 per cent. less than last year and that consequently only 739,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced, as against 1,585,000,000 gallons produced in 1909. The wine production last year was exceptional and retail prices were so low that until May wine growers hardly derived any profit from them.

—A single British grown apple was sold in Covent Garden, London, recently at public auction. It brought \$70 after "spirited bidding." The weight of this valuable pippin (if it was a pippin) was twenty-seven ounces and its circumference ten and one-half inches. Thus in size it compared not unfavorably with the cantaloupe or pumpkin. It was, in fact, the record holder of the season. We don't recollect at the moment what is the record of the biggest American apple, but if less than London's 1910 pippin it is time our fruit growers waked up. It would be too bad to be beaten by Britain in our own specialty.

—Sales of apples packed in western box style are reported by G. T. Powell, the well-known orchardist of Columbia county, N. Y., at \$3.00 per box, which is higher than the same varieties have been selling for in the west. The price is higher than many an orchardist will obtain for his number one apples by the barrel. Mr. Powell draws the reasonable conclusion that there need be no difficulty in competition with the Pacific coast states. The trouble, he says, is that the eastern fruit growers do not work in an organized way, and do not cultivate spraying and thinning the fruit and grading and packing the product to sell at high prices. He thinks a change is coming about through the realization of what is needed to produce fruit that will bring high prices. To get the high color demanded in fancy apples he finds Thomas phosphate powder gives good results. Some orchardists in New England have heightened the color of fruit by the use of potash, and it is likely both these materials will tend to higher colored and higher flavored apples.

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If you send your magazine subscriptions to us. By special arrangement with other publishers we can offer you special reduced prices on all the leading publications in connection with a subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

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The offers below contain the season's best clubs of all leading publications. From these club offers every family can select its reading for the entire year at very low prices. Note OUR PRICE for the combinations at either side of this page, which include GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. You will see that it is to your advantage to send your subscriptions to us.

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With Agricultural Epitomist, m. 1 yr. \$.50
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" American Agriculturist, m. 1 yr. 1.25
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" American Poultryman, m. 1 yr. .50
" American Fancier, s. m. 1 yr. .80
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" Arkansas Homestead, m. 1 yr. .70
" Art Student, m. 1 yr. .75
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" All Story Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" Argosy, m. 1 yr. 1.50
" American Motherhood, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" American Machinist, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" American Penman, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Breeders' Gazette, w. 1 yr. 1.75
" Beekeeper's Review, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Black Cat, m. 1 yr. 1.40
" Bohemian, m. 1 yr. 1.25
" Book News, m. 1 yr. .80
" Boston Cook, Sch. Mag., m. 1 yr. 1.40
" Beautiful Homes, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" California Fruit Grower, w. 1 yr. 2.00
" Century Magazine, m. 1 yr. 4.00
" Christian Endeavor, w. 1 yr. 1.50
" Chicago Inter Ocean, w. 1 yr. 1.00
" Cosmopolitan, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Coleman's Rural World, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Commercial Poultry, m. 1 yr. .60
" Country Gentleman, w. 1 yr. 1.50
" Current Literature, m. 1 yr. 3.00
" California Cultivator, w. 1 yr. 1.25
" Canadian Horticulturist, m. 1 yr. 1.00
" Carpentry and Building, m. 1 yr. 1.40
" Columbian Magazine, m. 1 yr. 1.50
" Comfort Magazine, m. 1 yr. .75
" Commoner, w. 1 yr. 1.00
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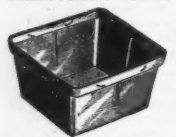
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FUN for the Family

"Who are those two women on the float?"
"They are twins. The married one is five years older than her sister."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

"How did you make Miss Passay think that you were the finest fellow on earth?"
"I sent her twenty beautiful roses on her thirtieth birthday.—Cleveland 'Leader.'"

"I didn't know until recently that one of Flubb's forbears belonged to the leisure class."
"Was he a nobleman in the old country?"

"No; he was a hired man on a farm in Missouri."—"Birmingham 'Age-Herald.'"

Mrs. DeStyle—"How people did gaze at my new gown at the reception last night!"
DeStyle—"Indeed!"

Mrs. DeStyle—"Yes, I presume they wondered if I had been shopping in Paris."

DeStyle—"Huh! More likely they wondered if I had been robbing a bank."—"Chicago 'News.'"

Mrs. Quackness—"Am yo daughtah happily married, Sistah Sagg?"
Mrs. Sagg—"She sho' is! Bless goodness, she's done got a husband dat's skeered to death of her."

A couple of pickpockets had been following a rich looking man for some minutes when they saw him enter a lawyer's office. "What shall we do now?" asked one. "Wait for the lawyer," replied the other.

To watch her was a fearsome sight! She beat the eggs, both yolk and white; She whipped the cream with all her might. And stoned the raisins with delight! That's why Miss Seraphina Newell Was thought by some to be quite cruel. —Charles Battell Loomis.

"Since you are so busy to-day," said the urbane journalist, "will you kindly tell me when and where I can meet you for an interview?"

"Go to blazes!" exclaimed the irate politician.

"Thanks. I'll consider it an appointment."—"Washington 'Star.'"

Correct.
During a recent examination in the theology of the Old Testament, the following question was asked a young clergyman: "What language did Balaam's ass speak?" After a moment of thought, a smile flashed across his face and he wrote his answer. I looked at the paper. He had written: "Assyrian."

"Hi wants a kind of dog about so high and so long. Hi's a kind of gr'yound, an' yet it ain't a gr'yound, because 'is tyle is shorter nor any o' these 'ere gr'younds, an' 'is nose is shorter, an' 'e ain't so slim round the body. But still 'e's a kind 'o gr'yound. Do you keep such dogs?"
"We do not," said the dog man.
"We drowns 'em."—"Harper's Weekly."

The Thinkless Life.—"What on earth do you think about while you're fishing?"
"Wal, when the fishin's good I don't git time to think, an' when it's bad, thinkin' don't help it any."—"Scribner's Magazine."

The Primrose Path to Ruin.—"Prosperity has ruined many a man," remarked the moralizer.

"Well," rejoined the demoralizer, "if I was going to be ruined at all I'd want prosperity to do it."—"Detroit 'Free Press.'"

"Say, grandpa, what is we all made of?"

This question his grandfather, being thoroughly orthodox, felt qualified to answer, and he replied:

"We are made of the dust of the earth, my child."

"My child" maintained silence for a few minutes; then commented thoughtfully:

"It must have made an awful big hole where they took you out, grandpa."

A Confirmed Pessimist.—"How is you wife, John?"
John (the waiter)—"Well, I don't know, miss. When the sun don't shine she's miserable, and when it does she says it fades the carpet."

"I love you!" he cried, passionately. "Do you love me alone?" she asked, after the manner of cautious maidens. "Gee! That's when I love you most," he replied, somewhat ambiguously.—New York "Times."

"Mamma, the angels have to work awfully hard, don't they?" queried little Viola.

"I don't know, dear," replied her mother, "why do you think they do?"
"Well," answered Viola, "if they have to light up the stars every night and blow them out every morning I guess it must keep 'em pretty busy."

"What sort of fish do you catch here?" he said.
"Mostly trout," replied the man.

"How many have you caught?"
"About ten or twelve, sir."

"What is about the heaviest you have caught?" continued the gentleman.

"Well, I don't know the weight, but the water sunk two or three feet when I pulled it out!"—"Chicago 'Journal.'"

It is the custom at a certain public school down in Maine for the teachers to write on the blackboard any instructions they desire the janitor to receive.

The other morning the janitor saw written: "Find the greatest common divisor."

"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "Is that darned thing lost again?"—"Lippincott's."

Evading the Rule.
One of the professors had a big Newfoundland dog who followed him about and finally fell into the habit of going with him to the classroom, lying under the table, and snoring loudly.

One day a senior brought his bulldog to class. The two dogs got into a fight, and, as a consequence, the following day this notice was posted upon the door:

"Hereafter no dogs allowed in this classroom."

The next time the class met, each student entered gravely leading a cat by a string.—"Lippincott's."

"Oh, the wedding bells are pealing," sang the poet, filled with glee.
Growled the cynic so unfeeling:
Oh, they don't appeal to me."

It is narrated that Colonel Breckinridge, meeting Major Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked:

"What is the meaning, suh, of the con-coise befo' the co't house?"

To which the Majah replied:
"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckner, suh, is a bo'n oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratah?"

"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is asked a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an intehge of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an intehge of the same denomination the result, suh, and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment, the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, suh, the result is fo'.' That's a bo'n oratah."—"Lyceumite."

Of No Use to Him.
Two old settlers sat smoking in a cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand had ever desecrated that sanctum, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation veered round from state politics to cooking.

"Yaas," said the elder of the two, with a drawl; "I did get one o' them there cookbooks wunst but I could never do nothing with it."

"How was that?" inquired the other.

"What was the hitch?"

"Waal," was the answer, "every one o' them receipts begun in the same way with the same words. Every one o' 'em started off with 'take a clean dish'—and I never got no further."

And he slowly replaced his old black clay pipe in his mouth and fell to ruminating sadly on the narrow outlook on the world of human beings as displayed by authors of cookery books.—Dundee "Advertiser."

In the days of old when knights were bold,
And never known to blench;
To don their clothes, the saying goes,
They used a monkey-wrench.

—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

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the end of each chapter are suggestive
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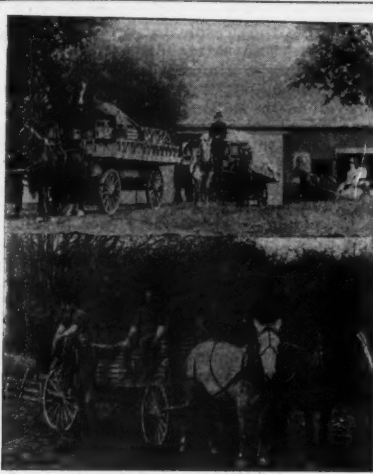
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The upper photograph represents the early start
from the fruit farm for the city market. I often see
three deck loads of peaches entering Rochester, N.
Y., the big wagon containing all that two horses
could draw. Such a load of peaches brings much
money to the grower. The lower photograph is the
manner of going to the orchard after a load of fruit.

More "Education" for the Farmer.

A new fertilizer paper has been
started in the south, which announces
that one of its purposes will be to
"Educate" the farmer in regard to
the great advantages of mixed fertil-
izers, and the folly of home mixing.
One of the means to this end consists of
a series of cartoons representing the
farmer in a most uncomplimentary
way. The text accompanying these is
an insult to the intelligence of the
farmer. The plan is to have the local
papers reproduce these, and in this the
aid of the local fertilizer agent is ex-
pected. The editorial announcement
concludes by stating that: "Once the
good work is started, and the editors
of the agricultural papers are convinced
of the big savings to the farmers from
using commercial fertilizers manufac-
tured in an up-to-date factory, the bat-
tle will be won."

The battle is not likely to be won at
all on this basis. Many local dealers
are heartily in favor of meeting the
wishes of their customers for raw
material. Opposed to this is the attempt
of the manufacturer to bind the local
dealer not to sell raw materials, and
if this fails, the manufacturer will not
give the same credit accommodations
on raw material as on mixed goods.
The custom of manufacturers in giving
a local dealer exclusive territory on the
firms' brands, and then giving his next
door competitor exclusive territory on
brands of exactly the same composition
but sold under the name of some "Bay
window" company belonging to the
same manufacturer, and continuing the
process as long as the supply of dealers
in a given town holds out, is not one
that is likely to make the local dealer
favor the manufacturers and their anti-
home mixing plans, as against the best
interests of the dealers' customers.

The editors of the agricultural papers
are too well informed to take up any
such scheme and they, as well as their
readers, know that wherever home mix-
ing has been intelligently tried, the
"Big savings" are all on the side of
home mixing. It has been repeatedly
shown that in factories equipped with
the most elaborate machinery for mix-
ing, it is by no means an unusual thing
for goods to be mixed by exactly the
same process as the farmer would use
at home. This is especially true for
small lots of high-grade goods made
from the best class of raw materials.

Many large factories are returning to
the old process of wet mixing, and for
this work there is a great advantage in
using mixing machinery, since the
process involves the use of sulphuric
acid and has the manufacturing advan-
tage of permitting the utilization of
low grades of raw materials that a
farmer would never think of buying, if
offered to him in their unmixed condi-
tion; it also serves to disguise the filler.

The manufacturers continue to press
the sale of 10-2-2 in the south, and
2-8-2 in the north, both of which per-
mit the use of low-grade raw material
and filler.

The farmer demands formulas better
suited to his crops and soils, and con-
taining less filler. Brands of higher
grade are meeting with increased sale,
and farmers are learning that they can
make their own brands to suit them-
selves. The ridicule of the trade papers
will not deter them in this.

Home mixing is now rendered much
more practical and profitable by the
fact that dealers or farmers can now
buy both nitrate of soda and potash
salts direct from the producers, where
heretofore they were obliged to get

them through fertilizer manufacturers,
many of whom placed all sorts of
obstacles in the way of such purchases.
This dealing direct with the producers
of the two substances needed to supple-
ment basic slag, acid phosphate or bone,
in producing complete and filler-free
fertilizers suited to the various needs
of the farmer, results in a marked sav-
ing in cost of the raw materials and so
adds to the profit resulting from home
mixing.

"In Perfect Peace."

Isa. 26:3.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
B. F. M. Sours.

We gaze upon a sea of perfect peace.
The quiet waters, 'neath the faultless
sky,
A mirror are of tranquil mystery
Beyond the scenes where tempests rage
and cease.

O evening west! what lands of gold and
fleece
And mingled fire, before the colors die
Beneath the silent stars that peep on
high—

What psalmody as toil and care release!
But there is rest more sweet than sleep-
ing tides,
More clam than sunset's afterglow of
joy,
And sweeter than the apple-blossomed
spring:

The heart that in the Savior's love
abides,
"In perfect peace" no wild beasts can
destroy,
Reposes on the bosom of its King.

In Case of Fire.

Attics and closets are the breeding
places of many fires. An attic is gen-
erally the asylum for all sorts of inflam-
mable material, and as it never is prop-
erly ventilated it becomes a fire incu-
bator when the summer sun strikes the
roof, says "Good Housekeeping."

Among the odds and ends that make
up the contents of the average attic are
old varnished furniture, dry as tinder,
rags, many of them greasy and ripe for
spontaneous combustion, painting oils,
liable to take fire when the sun beats
on the roof; broken toys and old clothes,
the pockets of which may contain
matches. Attics and garrets often have
a temperature of 110 degrees Fahren-
heit, which is the ignition point for
matches.

Floor sweepings under furniture or in
a closet are liable to take fire spon-
taneously or from a flying match head.
Sawdust used in sweeping floors, if left
in a corner where there is no current of
air to carry off the heat it generates,
is very likely to become hot enough to
ignite itself.

A preparation advertised for sweep-
ing carpets is composed of sawdust,
sand and a mineral oil to give it color,
together with tincture of benzine to
give it odor. Fires have frequently
started spontaneously from heaps of
this material. Greasy overalls kept in
a tight wardrobe have been known to
ignite.

The most dangerous closet is that
under a stairway, because inflammable
material may hide there and if a fire
starts in it the best avenue of escape
from upper stories is cut off.

Furnace ashes in the cellar have in
them so much fine coal and litter that
they are liable to spontaneous combus-
tion if an open window permits them
to get wet by a rainstorm. The fine
coal from the winter's supply may ig-
nite if wet.

Playing with fire and matches by
children is a prolific source of fires in
residences.

Uses of Salt.

Salt in the oven under baking tins
will prevent their scorching on the
bottom.

Salt puts out fire in the chimney.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains
from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee
stings.

Salt thrown on soot which has fallen
on the carpet will prevent stain.

Salt put on ink when freshly spilled
on a carpet will help in removing the
spot.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is
low will revive it.

Good manners, like punctuation, can-
not be learned from rules, but largely
by observation. The Persian poet Saadi
says: "They asked Lokman from whom
he learned good manners. He replied:
'From the ill-mannered; whatever in
their behaviour appeared to me dis-
agreeable, that I refrained from doing
myself.'"

Only Once.—A farmer riding on a
certain railroad asked the conductor on
a recent trip: "How often do you kill
a man on this 'ere line?"
"Just once," replied the conductor.

Steel posts are coming into favor and
on many farms are taking the place of
wood. They are cheap and will not
rot, burn or break.

Our many
Green's Fruit Grower
friends will be surprised to
know that we are about to cel-
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Like the mighty oak we have grown
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young, is a sure cropper and
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Syracuse Red Raspberry

Syracuse Red Raspberry
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And lots of men would never think
of falling if somebody didn't tempt
them.



HEALTH DEPT.

Autumn.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. W. Deicke.

How sweet the quiet notes of rare be-lated birds
That softly flit among the ferns and mossy underwood,
As if in mother love they hush to sleep the tender buds.
Now snugly cradled with another autumn's golden flood.
Here every living thing tells of the mellow year,
And nature holds communion with the Maker's realm.

Health on the Farm.

According to statistics recently compiled by the government, it would seem that life on the farm is a little safer than life in the city. It is shown that living next to nature wards off disease and death, although probably a little more conducive to suicide than living in cities.

The principal factor in favor of the farmer is his freedom from tuberculosis, due undoubtedly to his outdoor life. In 1908, for instance, in the eighteen states covered by the figures, the white plague was responsible for 19.3 per cent. of the total deaths, while only 15.6 per cent. of the farmers who died that year were victims of the disease.

Even more marked was the disparity in the case of Bright's disease. Only 5 1/2 per cent. of the farmers' deaths resulted from it, while it claimed some 8 per cent. of the total deaths. In the case of heart disease and pneumonia, there was also a difference in the death rate favoring the farmer. On the other hand, owing probably to unsanitary conditions on many farms, and, without a doubt, in many cases due to improper location of water supply, typhoid fever claimed more victims among the farmers than among city folk. Cancer, too, made greater inroads among the farmers than among the city residents, the figures being 5.825 per cent. and 4.95 per cent. respectively.

ORANGE AND FIG GROVES AS AN INVESTMENT

Would you like to have 5 or 10 acres that you could feel was increasing in value each year and that in a few years would yield a large income? An Orange Grove in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas will do it. Sold on annual payments. Pamphlet sent on request.

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Photograph of children in a strawberry patch eating the luscious fruit fresh picked, without cream or sugar. Name of the sender lost.

Health Rules.

1. That health is preserved in the fullest degree and that disease is curable by the scientific use of live, organic plant-foods.
2. That betterment of food leads to improved development in the physical and mental realm, lessens drudgery and promotes ease.
3. That an improved method in the use of plant-foods is the new basis for social and economic progress, clean lives and better conditions.
4. That insanity, drunkenness, immorality, envy, anger, cruelty, poverty, rage and war, mainly result from or bear directly on the food question.
5. That man and animal are not inclined to be savage and quarrelsome if well and properly fed and nourished.
6. That plant-foods wisely used are competent to sustain human life, advance civilization and furnish the mental and physical power equal to its needs.
7. That dwelling houses can be more favorably adapted to shelter, rear and develop the family.
8. That better dwellings, better foods, better health lead to a pleasant, useful, satisfied, longer life.—Dr. Elmer Lee, in the "Medical Times."

Questioning the Sick.—Curiosity in the human family is, on the whole, a good thing, but in many instances it leads to embarrassment and pain. How natural it is for a man or woman who sees an invalid suffering daily torture, standing on the brink of the grave, to ask, "What is the matter with this man? How very ill he looks. How fast he is going down hill. He surely can't last long." Instead of expressing sympathy these curious people simply embarrass the man and his friends to satisfy their curiosity. Let it be known therefore that the friends of a sick man or woman hesitate to make public all the circumstances of the individual who is ill, all his symptoms, cause of illness and chances of recovery. It would not be well for the friend of the sick man to express himself frankly for his words might get back to his friend and cause him great distress and possibly a shock that might end his life. Further than this there are reasons why members of a family do not desire it known that one of their number is suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, or insanity, feeling that it may give the family a tainted record. This is a hard and heartless world, or rather a thoughtless world, and yet there is much of good in it.

An Advocate of Whiskers.—The fashion of shaving the mustache and beard is strongly condemned by Dr. Paul Klager, a Viennese throat specialist, as an American custom which is responsible for the growing number of patients afflicted with headaches, dis-

eases of the respiratory organs and catarrh. The latter disease, he says, was formerly almost entirely confined to America, but it is now becoming as prevalent in Europe as it is here. It was about time there was a revulsion of fashion in this matter. Beards grew in disfavor with the rise of the microbe cult. There was a suspicion that they afforded a hiding place for germs. In consequence, the beardless face became the rage, and whiskers were sacrificed wholesale in conformity with the new fad. Common observation confirms the criticism of the Viennese specialist to some extent. Close shaving of tender throats in cold weather is undoubtedly dangerous. Common sense should be exercised in this matter, as well as in other affairs of life.

The Value of a Fruit Diet.—Apples, oranges, pears, peaches, lemons, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries—in fact, all the various acid fruits—are exceedingly wholesome in character, and are capable of furnishing a very large amount of nourishment in one's daily diet. Strange as it may seem to the average individual, almost anyone of these fruits, lemons excepted, would fully and completely nourish the body for a prolonged, and even an extended, period, if one were for any reason compelled to secure nourishment entirely from food of this character, although, of course, it would require a considerable period for the organs of assimilation to acquire the habit of absorbing all needed nourishment if a radical dietetic change of this nature was made.—"Physical Culture."

Average Length of Life.

The man who lives till he is more than a century old and the child who dies in infancy are alike included in the law of averages. They balance each other's chances, as it were.

Of 100,000 people living at the age of ten only 95,614 will live to the age of twenty-one, only 82,284 will be living at forty, only forty-nine will be living at ninety-six and only nine at ninety-seven. At thirty the average man may take it that he has under thirty-five years to live, at forty under twenty-eight years and at sixty under fourteen years.

In each and all of these cases how he lives will determine whether he will have a longer life or a shorter life, but the average will infallibly work out within a space of ninety years.

Three Million Sick.—"Health as a National Asset," is to be the subject of a paper at the National Conservation Congress, St. Paul. Every day and every hour in the year three million persons lie dangerously ill in the United States. Three-fourths of tuberculosis from which 150,000 Americans die annually.

Fully one-half of this illness is preventable. Statistics show that the average duration of life in India is less than twenty-five years, Sweden fifty years, Massachusetts, forty-five years. In Europe it has doubled in three and a half centuries.

How to Live 100 Years.

Lo and behold, a physician comes forward with the announcement that it is as easy as falling off a log to live to be 100 years old. He says all you have to do is don't drink alcoholic or malt liquors. Don't smoke, go to bed at 10 o'clock, and get up at 6 o'clock, sleep soundly, don't worry about making money. Do nothing in excess, the simple life all the time, don't get excited. Eat only when you feel inclined. This is really serious advice, and you would do well to heed it if you wish to live to the century mark.

When Greenland was in the Tropics.

The New York "Sun" says the same species of cypress which grows in Florida to-day once flourished in great profusion in Spitzbergen. Specimens of this cypress have been found by Count De Geer, of a Swedish geological expedition, in a fossilized condition in Spitzbergen, thus affording one more proof that in what is now the frozen north tropical conditions at one time existed.

"Time takes away as much as it gives."—Mme. de Sevigne.

"Loafer" Land.

The most profitable land when cleared. What the U. S. government and our most practical farmers say on this subject.

"Loafer Land"—of stumps and brush with hardly pasture value—is the hope for net results of thousands of farmers to-day.

How to make "Stump Land" quickly productive at least cost of time and labor?

Great volumes of advice on this subject have been compiled by the U. S. government.



A Dethroned Monarch.

Leaving at Least 16 Square Yards of Most Fertile Tillable Ground.

And every thinking farmer will be glad to read here a few of the best paragraphs of advice which Uncle Sam and the experience of thousands of farmers have proved right out of the actual ground itself.

The Agricultural Department at Washington says that stumps are high priced "boarders" who never pay their board. With a good machine the up-to-date farmer clears his stump land, increases its value double and triple and gets enough in the increased crop the first year to pay for the clearing.



Clearing Through the Woods.

Showing That No Stump or Roots are Too Large or Heavy to Thoroughly Remove This Way.

And to show that if you go at it the right way it don't take much time. Rufus King, of West Chester, Iowa, writes: "I have a Triple Power Steel Puller and working with it every day, taking contracts at grubbing since last April. Have two men and a team besides myself. We have never put in more than five minutes on one single stump. Usually pull them out in two or three minutes, often less than two minutes."

"Spraying a Profitable Investment," is an attractive 120 page booklet, recently published by the Sherwin-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. It is full of information of value to the large grower and is especially valuable to the small grower who has a few fruit trees or a little garden and vegetable plot. The book is fully illustrated throughout and shows reproductions of the more important insects and fungus diseases together with the damage inflicted by these pests. It is arranged according to the various fruits, treating of the various insects and fungus diseases which affect that particular fruit with cross reference where the same insect or pest attacks other fruits.

Under the heading of each insect, a description is given of the insect itself and of the damage which it does and this is followed by the remedy advising what spray to use and what dilution.

Chapters are also devoted to the spraying of green house plants, shade trees, tobacco, cotton and pecan trees. At the back of the book is given a complete table for spraying giving the character of the pest, what spray to use, and what time to make the application. Every grower, big or small, should have one of these books. "Spraying a Profitable Investment." It is put up in handy form and can be slipped in the outside pocket of your coat ready for reference. You had better get one now so that you can read all about the various insect pests during the long winter months when you are not very busy. Address The Sherwin-Williams Co., 675 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

The evenings are getting long and there is time for considerable reading. Don't fail to use your leisure hours wisely by getting information from good farm papers and books on agricultural subjects. Renew your subscription now to Green's Fruit Grower. You cannot invest your money to better advantage.

"The great event for the world is now as always, the arrival in it of a new wise man."—Carlyle.

VIRGINIA FRUIT LANDS

\$15 to \$50 per acre will buy land in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley that will grow better fruit than can be grown on land costing from \$100 to \$200 per acre elsewhere. There are several reasons for this condition. The price will probably double in five years. VIRGINIA'S MILD CLIMATE, close markets, cold mountain water and best social environment make her very attractive to the Northern Homeseeker. ANNUAL RAINFALL 45 INCHES. Send today for illustrated Quarterly, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information.

F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 2,070, Roanoke, Va.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The Garden Spot of the World To-Day

IS LOCATED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF

YELLOW PINE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA ?

If not you SHOULD know it, and you should know also of the wonderful opportunity that is presented in this land of "Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers" for those who desire to successfully engage in Fruit Raising, Market Gardening, and General Farming.

THE STORY IN A NUT SHELL.

If you will carefully read the facts that are herein briefly set forth, it will be the means of bringing you in touch with an opportunity such as in all probability was never before presented to you.

No doubt you already know that the South has for some time past, and is to-day, making very wonderful strides in the way of development; but if you have not made a special study of the situation you will be surprised to learn how really great that development has been. Take as an illustration the City of Birmingham, Alabama. The increase in population there during the past ten years, according to the recent census, was 245 per cent.—one of the largest in the whole country—and all through Alabama the growth and development has been such as to warrant the statement that southward the course of empire is steadily and rapidly taking its way.

The fact is that the South has taken on a great boom recently and land values are increasing at the rate of about a dollar per acre per month, in view of which it will not be hard to understand that a purchase of land made just at this time will in the near future afford a very handsome profit.

Profits.—The profits which an agriculturist can take from his farm depends upon his energy. Some land in Southern Alabama produces an annual profit of over \$1,000 per acre. For usual trucking an income of from \$75 to \$250 per acre per year is about right. Ordinary farm crops, such as cotton, corn and hay, should net about \$25 per acre.

Health Conditions.—Good health is the birthright of this district. There are no local diseases and dozens of people living here will tell you that their lives have been prolonged by moving to this section of the country. With an elevation of 300 feet above the sea and an almost even temperature throughout the season—with pure water and successful harvests—why should not a man be healthy and happy?

Climate.—The Government has kept a record of climate conditions in this territory for a third of a century, and the average temperature is found to be about 70 degrees for all seasons. The elevation above sea level on our land is about 300 feet, which assures cool summers and mild winters. The Gulf breeze sweeps this land, but as we are 55 miles from the Gulf, the salt from the ocean is dropped before the winds reach our district. This makes the climate about right—never too hot, never too cool.

Markets.—We are nearer the center of population than New York City. Produce shipped to-day will reach the chief Northern markets to-morrow, and the big Southern markets are within two to six hours from our lands. Local demand is always good, and Northern freight rates are much less than from Florida or Texas.

Titles.—When payments are completed we deliver to you Warranty Deed with abstract showing chain of title from the United States Government to you.

Soil.—The soil varies from a light sandy loam to a dark sandy loam, underlaid with yellow-to-red clay sub-soil. No rock. The sandy nature of the upper strata absorbs rain immediately, while the under strata of clay retains the moisture and feeds it to the growing plants in dry times.

Crops.—Most anything may be grown profitably here. Grains, grasses, small fruits, vegetables, nuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and melons thrive in this section. Profitable crops of the following are raised: Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, beans, asparagus, peas, rice, corn, oats, cucumbers, figs, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, pecan nuts, melons, grape fruit, sugar cane, poultry, tobacco, cotton, etc. The famous Satsuma Oranges thrive in the dark sandy loam. Flowers of all kinds are plentiful.

Water.—Excellent drinking water may be obtained anywhere upon our land by drilling from 15 to 40 feet. This territory is noted for its fine water.

Rainfall and Drainage.—Rainfall is ample and well distributed. Severe storms are very unusual. The rains in freers of showers of short duration. The soil readily absorbs the water. The land is just sufficiently rolling to insure natural drainage. The most frequent showers come during the very months when most needed.

Fertilization.—Many farmers use no fertilizer whatever. We note, however, that those who do use fertilizer of some kind are able to mature their crops earlier and get larger yields. We advise the use of common barn yard manure.

Helpful Neighbors.—The finest people imaginable are to be found in the towns and rural districts. They will welcome you into their midst and help you in various ways to get started. If you are an inexperienced farmer they will gladly give you their help and advice.

FIVE-ACRE ORCHARDS.

Our nursery department will plant you a five-acre orchard and take care of it for five years if you wish. This is not a regular business of ours, but we have competent men that will plant and oversee your orchard. In many other ways we are prepared to be of service to you. Your success in a measure is our success and we help you get properly started.

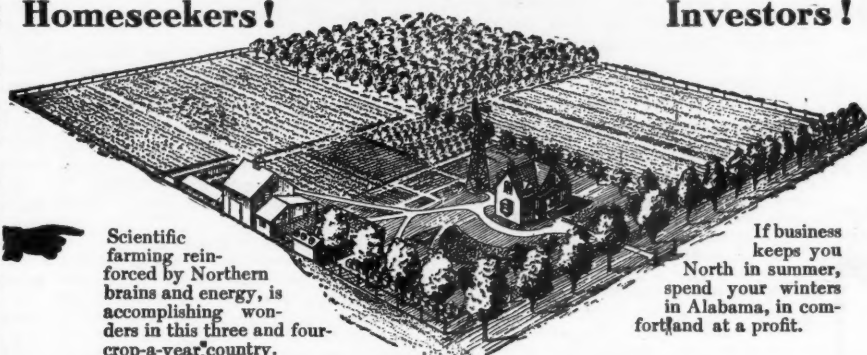
No More Cheap Lands.—The fact that a few acres of land well cultivated will quickly build a fortune has tempted many to leave the city and take up lands in the South and West; but there is a limit to the amount of good land left to be taken up. There is mighty little good land left convenient to good railroads that can be bought for less than \$50.00 per acre. There are lots of "wild land forty miles from nowhere," offered at from \$3.00 to \$20.00, but you don't want to take your family to a wilderness!

The man who wants to get good land at a low price can't make \$25.00 per acre buy better land anywhere than we offer you. Besides, the opportunity is here. All the experimental work is over—this vicinity has been farmed successfully for many years. The land we offer you is the same kind of soil as the developed farms of the neighborhood. What these farmers have done in the past you can do.

Of course, it is not absolutely necessary that you go to Alabama and become a farmer. You can stay where you are and purchase yourself a farm as an investment. There is no investment so secure; so certain of large returns as a farm in some good agricultural region. It is indeed quite an opportunity to be able to procure one

Now Being Offered
SPECIALLY PRODUCTIVE
10-ACRE GULF COAST FARMLANDS
Price—\$25 an acre and up.
Terms—\$5 a month and up.

Homeseekers!



Scientific farming reinforced by Northern brains and energy, is accomplishing wonders in this three and four-crop-a-year country.

Investors!

If business keeps you North in summer, spend your winters in Alabama, in comfort and at a profit.

TWO NEW TOWN SITES.

For Business and Residence Purposes.

Here are two new towns Alpha and Omega founded under the most auspicious conditions in the very midst of the finest farming land that America can boast of.



A few Choice Lots for sale.

They are the first towns established by the Washington and Choctaw Railway and they are being offered at low prices.

and on easy payments.

of these farms for \$25.00 per acre and upon terms so easy and liberal as we offer.

We doubt that there ever again will be offered a chance like this to get really good land in a healthy realm and where nature is so lavish with her rains, at so low a price.

The offer we make will appeal to all far-seeing people. It offers a chance to procure that independence which only the sense of land-ownership can give a man.

What a satisfaction it is to know that you own a farm; real farm, a body of land where the proper application of your intelligence and energy will produce an income of from \$75.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre every year.

Think it over—and come South.

SPLENDID WINTER HOMES.

To provide for the great tide of immigration that is flocking to the WASHINGTON and CHOCTAW lands, we have established in the midst of our holdings the towns of ALPHA and OMEGA, where business houses may conveniently cater to the needs of those who already, and in the near future will locate in the adjoining territory. These new towns also will provide attractive home surroundings for those who desire to reside in the South during the inclement winters of the North. These towns are now offering at such low prices and on such easy terms of payment that they are certain to be rapidly taken up. We are not, however, making their opening an occasion for the burning of red fire or the booming of cannon. On the contrary, they are modestly established as the natural outcome of a growing and thriving community and their rapid development from now on is a foregone conclusion.

P-R-O-F-I-T-A-B-L-E C-R-O-P-S.

Strawberries \$640 Per Acre.—"Strawberries are a decided success here, with a market for more than can be grown. On an acre of ground this year, I have express receipts to show a sale of \$640 worth of berries after deducting all express charges. My field will be more than doubled next year. There is a big opportunity here for berry growers."

(Signed) W. P. Brook.

Beans, Two Crops, \$180.—"I have been a farmer in this locality for 12 years, coming here from West Virginia where I farmed. I like this country better and so does my family. Raising beans has been a hobby of mine and I grow two crops a year; they net me \$90 an acre each crop and the market can take more than I can grow."

(Signed) G. B. Anvil.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

Wagon Roads.—Washington County is favorably known for its good wagon roads. A regular fund is maintained and a Board of Commissioners elected to look after roads and bridges. As new territories are settled up the roads are improved to meet the requirements of the traffic.

Clearing.—If will cost but little to clear this land for cultivation. The large timber has been cut off and there only remains some large stumps and a few small trees. There is no underbrush to speak of. The large stumps are full of pitch and can be readily burned out—in fact they are so scattered that many farmers do not remove them the first year, but plow around them.

Building.—Lumber is very cheap in the South, finished pine only costing about \$13 per thousand feet delivered. The lumber mills sell unfinished lumber at very low prices. They throw much lumber into the "dump" that is valuable for many purposes and can be obtained for the hauling. A four-room bungalow can be built for \$150 to \$200. No provision has to be made for cold weather and heating.

Value.—As soon as you improve your land it will have the value of the lands that are improved there now. If you buy for investment only and the neighboring farm is improved, the value of your farm will be increased. The land is now worth many times what we are asking for it, and as more people settle there land values will rapidly soar upward.

Who Can Buy.—We will sell this land to any white man or woman with a clean record. We do not want disreputable people here, as this colony is located among some of the best people of the South.

Price and Terms.—\$25 per acre, \$1.00 per acre down and 50 cents per acre per month. Any size farms in multiples of five acres, but not more than 40 acres sold to one person. Five per cent. discount if you pay one-third down, one-third in one year, and the other one-third in two years. Ten per cent. discount if you pay all cash. No interest, and no taxes till you get your deed.

Cucumbers Easy to Grow.—One hundred and fifty crates of cucumbers is an average crop per acre. They bring from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per crate, depending upon earliness to market. This means an income in excess of \$200 per acre from that source and another crop may be grown the same year on the same ground. Cucumbers are shipped by car load from this locality.

Tomatoes are Money Getters.—An acre of this land will produce under proper cultivation about 200 crates of early tomatoes. They are a quick profitable crop and are frequently grown between the trees of an orchard. They may be planted, grown and marketed all in ninety days, and the local demand is very large for them. If sufficient acreage is contracted for the Company will put in a canning plant to take care of surplus. We co-operate with our farmers and help them to succeed.

Irish Potatoes are a Winner.—Two crops of Irish potatoes can be raised and marketed every year. The professional grower will get about 150 bushels to the acre and properly marketed they will average \$1.00 per bushel. Potatoes have always been a very successful product in this region, and the ease with which they are grown makes the crop an especially valuable one for the early markets. They are invariably a sure crop.

Handsome Profits in Cabbage.—One of the truck grower's old stand-bys is cabbage. It is easy to handle, is bulky and fills the crate quickly, selling generally at \$1.25 per crate. A profit of from \$200 to \$250 an acre is the generally conceded margin from cabbage shipped North. The local market is especially good.

Cane Nearly Grows Itself.—Sugar cane is an easy crop. In barrels the syrup brings 30 cents a gallon; in cans 50 cents, and one acre yields from 450 to 600 gallons. If we can persuade our settlers to put in 200 acres or more of sugar cane, the Company will establish a mill for syrup making. Cane is never a failure, but always a staple and always in demand.

An Ideal Stock Country.—Hogs in Washington County thrive wonderfully. When fed on pinders and velvet beans and finished on small grain or corn, they make the finest pork in the world. When fattened in January, February or March, they are ready for pasture in May, and reach their most profitable weights in August, when prices are the highest. The cost is practically nothing, as pinders and velvet beans furnish a continuous feed and the expense in raising small grain and corn is comparatively slight.

Sickness or Death.—We will suspend payments, if desired, when you are sick. In case of total disability or death during payment period, land deeded without further payment.

To-Morrow Never Comes.—Don't delay—act NOW. There is no better land offer being made in the country to-day, and these valuable farms will not last long. The quicker your application is received the better location you will get. Reserve your farm TO-DAY.

U. S. GOVERNMENT HELPS.

At Fruitdale, which lies in close proximity to the Washington & Choctaw lands, and which also is the principal town of Washington County, the United States Government has an experimental station with salaried representatives in charge whose business and pleasure it is to advise and assist settlers along lines that will be a material help to them in obtaining the best results. Such assistance is a great boon to settlers in a new district and is an advantage not to be overlooked.

LEARN THE FACTS.

All we ask of those who are interested in farming and fruit growing is that they take the time to learn the actual facts as they bear upon the land now being offered by the Washington & Choctaw Land Co. We know absolutely that there is no land proposition on the market to-day—nor is there likely to be in the future—that presents anything like so great an opportunity as we are offering just at this time.

GOOD LAND \$25.00 AN ACRE AND UP ON EASY PAYMENTS.

GET OUR FREE BOOKLET

Mail this coupon or send us your name on a postal card to the WASHINGTON & CHOCTAW LAND CO., 6143 Times Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., and we will send you a handsome illustrated booklet telling all about our lands.

Name
Address

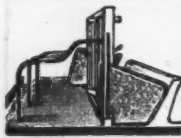
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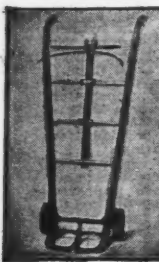
15⁹⁵ AND UP- WARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR

SENT ON TRIAL, FULLY
GUARANTEED. A new, well
made, easy running separator for
\$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk;
heavy or light cream. Different
from this picture which illus-
trates our large capacity ma-
chines. The bowl is a sanitary
marvel, easily cleaned. Whether
dairy is large or small, obtain our
handsome free catalog. Address
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1121
BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



PERFECTION Stable Equipments

Swing Stanchions, swivel or
chain-hanging, steel or
wood, with steel or wood
frames, Steel Stalls, Man-
ger Partitions, Water Basins,
Governing Tanks, Plum-
bing, Litter and Feed Carriers, with rod or angle track,
and everything in Barn Equipment. **BATES & SWIFT**
SP. MFG. CO., Box 122, CUBA, N. Y.



BAG TRUCK AND HOLDER

SAVES one man's labor.
SAVES time, this means
money.
SAVES taking wife from
her duties.
SAVES the bottom of
bags.
SAVES heavy lifting and
backache.
You can truck grain,
potatoes, beans, etc., into
the wagon up an inclined
board.
TRUCK ONLY \$2.50
TRUCK AND HOLDER \$3.00

HANDY BARREL HEADER

Should be on
**EVERY
FARM**

PRICE:
With screw or lever,
98c.



BAG SCOOP

Will not spill the
grain. Easy to handle.
Saves the bag. Holds
3 pecks. Fills your
bag with three scoops
full.

Price \$1.00

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

M. Green, Supply Dept., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS
\$2,500 for one invention. Book,
"How to Obtain a Patent" and
"What to Invent" sent free. Send rough
sketch for free report as to patentability.
Patents advertised for sale at our expense
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CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Att'ys
Established 16 Years
957 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

\$10,000 FOR A SONG
RECENTLY PAID
Send me Your Song Poems for examination and offer
H. KIRKUS DUGDALE CO., Dept. 262, Washington, D. C.

16,000 Barrels of Apples

were raised and marketed by two inexperienced men, from an
orchard that for the past fourteen years had not produced a fair
crop. Their success is due to the use of orchard heaters last spring,
and proper spraying methods. The complete story of how they
handled this immense crop from early spring until it was on the
market, will be found in The Fruit-Grower's

Orchard Heating Number

This splendid issue will tell you the experiences of those who have
used orchard heaters with success. It will tell you things about
fruit growing that you ought to know. Its monthly crop reports
save subscribers thousands of dollars. If you have only one fruit
tree, it will tell you how to get the most from that one tree. If you
have any interest at all in horticulture, you should see that The
Fruit-Grower is a regular visitor at your home. It is the best invest-
ment you could possibly make. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year.

COUPON

The Fruit-Grower, Box 71,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Gentlemen: I enclose \$1.00, for which
enter my subscription for the coming year,
and send me the November and December
issues.

Name.....

Town.....

Box or R. F. D. No. State.....

Good Things Coming

The December issue is the annual "fruit market"
number; the January issue will be devoted to
"spraying;" February to "gardening and poultry;"
March to "small fruits," etc. Every issue is filled
from cover to cover with timely articles that mean
dollars in the pockets of every reader. (Note—We
send the November and December issues FREE to
every one sending in a subscription for 1911.)

FILL OUT THE COUPON. MAIL IT TO-DAY.



IN THE DAIRY



Farm Butter-Making.

There are several essentials to the
making of good butter; first, the quality
of cows; second, the kind of feed and
water given them; third, cleanliness and
care; and fourth, the interest taken, and
not being afraid of work.

Cows in poor condition, or diseased
in any way, produce milk that in turn
produces bad-keeping and bad-tasting
butter. The very best of cows are none
too good.

Quite often the butter-maker com-
plices with every condition necessary
for the making of good butter, and fails
because of some detrimental quality in
the milk.

Cows fed on an extra quality of prop-
erly selected food will produce more
and better milk than will a third more
cows fed on anything that come handi-
est to feed—the bulk of it dry and poor
in quality. Cows that drink from stag-
nant pools, or that eat weeds, moldy
hay, musty corn fodder, or anything
in the way of hay or grain that is dam-
aged, or anything ill-smelling or highly
flavored, will give milk from which good
marketable butter can not be made,
says Mrs. Esther Woolman, before the
Eastern Auxiliary of Indiana State Dairy
Association.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness does not mean to use care
with the milk only after it has reached
the milk room. On the contrary, it
means that care is necessary from the
time you come into possession of your
cows until you market your butter and
get your money.

The greatest care and attention should
be paid to the cow. The pastures and
fields should be well cared for. The
stables should be well kept and be
white-washed frequently, and plenty of
air-slaked lime should be used as a
purifier.

Use nothing but the best of tin buck-
ets to milk in. When the tin is worn
off, discard the bucket for milking pur-
poses. Incidentally, I will say, never
use your milk buckets for anything else
than to milk in.

Everything coming in contact with
the milk, cream, or butter must be
kept in a cleanly condition. Care must
be taken of all your milking utensils.
Use plenty of warm water and salt soda,
and then use hot water, sunshine, and
pure air to purify them.

Always stable your cows, both sum-
mer and winter, at milking time. Use
a stool brush and cloth before begin-
ning to milk. Strain the milk as soon
as it is drawn, and then separate, or
"set" in milk pans submerged in cold
water.

Care of the Cream.

As soon as possible after milking, if
the hand separator is used, place the
cream in a cool place, where the tem-
perature is about 55 degrees. After the
cream is thoroughly cooled to that tem-
perature, it can be emptied in with the
cream from previous milkings. Every
time a new skimming goes into the
cream jar, it should all be thoroughly
stirred into the cream below, and then
the sides of the jar about the cream
should be wiped clean of adhering
cream, as this, if left, always ripens too
soon and mottles the butter.

I am a friend of the cream separator.
With it you get more and better cream
than by the old plan of skimming, and,
as a rule, better butter is made from
the separated cream.

To make good butter, one must not
go guessing at the temperature of the
room in which the cream is kept. For
ascertaining whether the cream is at the
proper ripening or churning tempera-
ture, a good dairy thermometer is a
necessity.

Ripening the Cream.

When you have the amount of cream
you want to churn, the ripening or
souring comes next. This is accom-
plished by bringing the temperature of
the cream up to 70 degrees. Keep the
cream in the cream jar while ripening,
and place the jar in a warm room with
the thermometer hanging close by.

Cream will take on flavor from its
surroundings, and as most of us are
compelled to keep it in the kitchen
while ripening, great care must be used,
as the cooking odors penetrate very
readily.

After the cream is ripened, which will
take about twelve hours after it is
brought up to 70 degrees, cool it down
to 62 degrees by placing in a cool room,
and then hold it at this temperature for
from three to four hours before churn-
ing.

It is very essential in cream ripening
to stir the cream frequently to insure
uniform ripening. When cream remains
undisturbed for some time the fat rises
in the same way that it does on milk,
and the result is an uneven ripening,
which leads to a poor bodied cream.
Instead of being smooth and glossy, it
will appear coarse and curdy when
poured from a dipper.

As a rule, quick ripening gives better
results than slow. For instance, when
we attempt to ripen cream at a low
temperature, more or less bitter flavor
is always the result; if at too high a
temperature, the butter will have too
much of an acid flavor. If the cream
is kept too long after it is ripe enough
to churn, the butter will have an old
flavor.

Preparing for Churning.

Before putting the cream into the
churn, the churn should be scalded
thoroughly with hot water and then
rinsed well with pure, cold water. This
will freshen the churn and will fill
the pores of the wood with water so
that the cream and butter will not stick.

Let me say right here that we think
that the churn has a great deal to do
with the appearance of the butter. We
use an ordinary barrel churn because
it churns easily and quickly, and there
is no dasher or paddles inside to beat
and break the grain and make the but-
ter look like lard with butter-coloring
in it.

All cream should be thoroughly
strained into the churn. This removes
the possibility of white specks in the
butter, which usually consist of curd or
dried particles of cream.

Butter should be churned until the
granules are about the size of wheat.
When larger than this, it is more dif-
ficult to remove the buttermilk and
distribute the salt.

Washing and Salting the Butter.

As soon as the butter granules are
the proper size, draw off the butter-
milk and put in as much water (the
same temperature as the buttermilk or
a degree or two warmer) as you have
buttermilk. Turn three or four times
and draw off. Have a bucket of clear
water, of the same temperature as be-
fore, and pour on the butter until the
water runs off clear.

It is needless to say that nothing but
the best grade of salt should be used
in salting butter. I would prefer the
flake salt, as it dissolves more readily
and is not so liable to make mottles.
Salt adds flavor to the butter, and
materially increases its keeping qual-
ties.

Butter-makers differ as to the amount
of salt which should be used in butter.
Very high salting, however, has a
tendency to detract from the fine, deli-
cate aroma of butter, while at the same
time it tends to cover up slight defects
in flavor. As a rule, butter-makers
will find it to their advantage to salt
rather high.

Salt very readily absorbs odors and
must therefore be kept in a clean, dry
place where the air is pure. It should
be of the same temperature as the but-
ter when used.

Working, Packing and Marketing.

The chief object in working butter
is to evenly incorporate the salt. Our
method is as follows: After the wash
water is drained off, carefully distribute
the salt over the butter, and then work
in churn just enough to get the salt in
the butter. Then cover up, and let it
stand for twenty minutes or a half hour,

to allow the salt to dissolve, and then
remove to butter-worker and finish.

In working enough to get the salt
evenly distributed, the rule to follow is
to work the butter just enough to pre-
vent the appearance of mottles. Just
how much working this requires every
butter-maker must determine for him-
self, for the reason that there are a
number of conditions that influence the
length of time that butter needs to be
worked.

After working, then mold. We use
the one-pound brick molds. Wrap each
cake separately in parchment paper,
and the butter is ready for market.
Place the butter in a large jar which is
used for that purpose and no other, and
cover properly. Then put the jar in
the milk trough and it will keep nicely
until market day.

Why Cream Tests Vary. Apparent Er- rors May be Traced to Several Common Causes.

Variation in tests has caused much
dissatisfaction in the selling of cream.
When the cream is from the same cows,
which have been fed the same ration
and milked by the same man, and when
the same separator is used, the farmer
naturally thinks the per cent. of fat in
the cream should remain the same.

Errors are often made in making
tests, especially in taking the sample,
but variations constantly occur that are
due to other causes. The most common
causes of these variations, as pointed
out in a circular, No. 37, by Prof. C. H.
Eckles, of the Missouri Agricultural
Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., are
as follows:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variations in temperature of milk separated.
3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

Change in the speed of the separator
is the most common cause of variation.
The greater the speed of the separator,
the smaller the amount of cream and
the higher the per cent. of fat.

Again, the temperature of the milk
separated varies on the farm from day
to day. If cream tests 30 per cent.
when the milk is separated at 90 de-
grees, it may test as high as 40 per cent.
when separated at 70 degrees. Under
average conditions on the farm, how-
ever, the variation in fat due to change
of temperature will not amount to more
than 3 or 4 per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in
the rate at which the milk flows into
the machine. If less than the regular
quantity flows into the bowl, the ten-
dency is to increase the per cent. of
fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated
affects the richness but not the quantity
of cream. The richness of a cow's milk
depends on inheritance and can not be
changed permanently by feed.

Small variations are likely to occur
from the other causes suggested by
Prof. Eckles. By the use of an
ordinary Babcock testing machine and
by measuring the sample of cream into
the test bottle with the same pipette as
is used for measuring milk, any farmer
can make a test of his cream that will
satisfy him as to the accuracy of the
test he receives from the cream buyer.

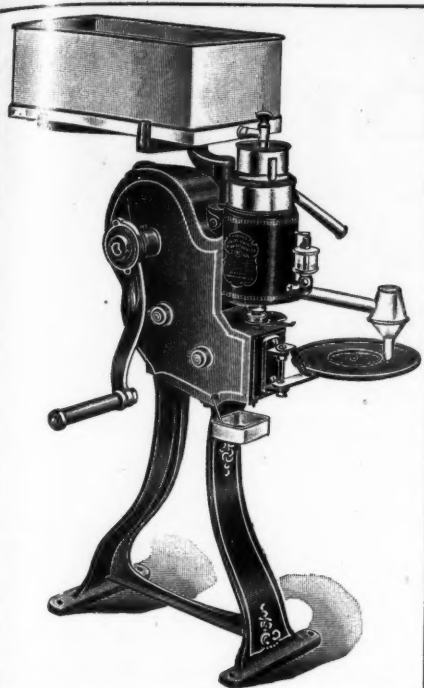
Cow Testing.

Gradually the cow testing associations
are working into the conviction of farm-
ers in a way that often brings the
owners of a herd up with a round turn.
They never supposed that they were
keeping so many cows of such low
capacity. It is hard to make a man,
who has always guessed at everything,
never kept books or records, believe
that his guess-work judgment on cows
is not good enough. Out in Iowa one
man says that there is a lot of the
refuse cows, uncovered by the cow test,
that are set to work nursing a couple
of calves apiece. Almost anything
would be preferable to relying upon
them for profitable dairy work and
wasting costly feed and labor on them.

One of the testers was telling us the
other day that in one herd of thirty,
fourteen were found, after a year's test,
to have earned less than their feed cost.
He said the owner could hardly believe
the evidence, yet there it was. He was
like the old fellow who saw a camel
for the first time. He walked all
around it, studied the thing carefully,
saw it eat and drink and then turned
away with the remark:
"O, the devil! there ain't any such
animal anyway."

A cheap separator is worse than none.
Get one that does not waste each year
more than the original cost.





The Separator That Will Satisfy You

In selecting a cream separator you should use as great discretion and care as you would in selecting your dairy herd.

You have large interests at stake in the dairy business. Every milking represents a deal of money.

You cannot afford to run any risk by purchasing a cream separator which may break down at any moment. It often takes a long time to obtain repairs for some separators. In the meantime your valuable milk is probably a complete loss.

U. S. Separators Run Easiest.

FOR EASY TURNING—Well there is nothing we can say that will describe it. We would say this, however, that the weight of the crank sets it all going. Could you ask for more than this? Read Mr. Kerns' letter below:

TUSCOLA, ILL., May 9, 1910.

The No. 15 U. S. Separator is giving excellent satisfaction. Before buying I tried a No. 15 — and can truthfully say the U. S. is easier to clean and a great deal easier to turn. It skims to its rated capacity and is the easiest to turn of any machine I ever saw.

WM. O. KERNS.

The Interlocking U. S. Washes Easiest

Why buy a separator that is difficult to clean? The U. S. bowl is so scientifically constructed that the same power that does the separating also cleans the skimming sections; i. e., centrifugal force. Here is a mighty important feature you must not overlook and found only in the U. S. Separator. Such a strong endorsement as Mr. Van Pelt's will surely prove our claims:

Iowa State Agricultural College,

AMES, IOWA, Feb. 10, 1909.

Since writing you Feb. 1st, we have been using your machine twice a day, and we think more of it than we did when I wrote you. We have used at the Dairy Farm several separators and we find this No. 15 U. S. Separator the easiest of operation considering the great capacity, and the simplest to wash and keep clean that we have ever used.

H. G. VAN PELT, Asst. Prof. and Supt. of Dairy Farm.

The Wonderful Skimming Ability of the Interlocking Style

United States Cream Separators

By the use of the interlocking sections in the bowl, the milk is divided into thin layers, these thin layers are increased by the interlocking of the sections.

This great increase in the skimming surface is the reason why the bowl is so small for such a large capacity; that the milk is skim-

STEVENSVILLE, MONT., Oct. 10, 1910.

I have used several standard cream separators. Nothing I have ever owned comes up to the U. S. for clean skimming. In our locality there are about fifty U. S. machines and every owner is satisfied with his machine. My machine skimmed down as low as .015.

R. H. MARKS.

med perfectly clean and that it does better work under favorable and unfavorable conditions than any separator bowl ever made.

Other bowls claiming double the capacity, do not have one-half the skimming surface. The skimming surface is what does the work.

U. S. Repair Bills Are Few

Think what it means to you not to be continually worried with breakdowns and loss of milk when your separator is out of order. You will have troubles enough you cannot avoid without buying an unsatisfactory separator which will surely add to your troubles.

The following account of Mr. Smith will surely convince the greatest skeptic that by purchasing a U. S. you are getting just as far away from repair bills and breakdowns as it is possible to get.

MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO, July 26, 1910.

During the spring of 1894 (16 years ago) I purchased one of your No. 5 Separators and have never spent one cent for repairs. The separator is still in good shape and good for many years' use yet.

S. A. SMITH.

Don't Buy Too Small Size Separator

The temptation of many dairymen is to buy too small capacity separators. In the following letter Mr. Nelson of Wyoming expresses his regrets for buying a U. S. of too small capacity, but you will notice he states it is giving the best of satisfaction. Time has become so valuable on the farm that the capacity is an important consideration. There are eleven different capacities and prices in the complete U. S. assortment, so no reason for a limited choice.

GROVER, WYO., Sept. 1, 1910.

I have been using one of your No. 7 U. S. Separators and have separated milk from 9 cows and can say that it has given the best of satisfaction. I have used the machine for three months but would advise any customer to buy a larger size for the same amount of cows.

JED NELSON.

The World's Cleanest Skimming Separator

For nearly ten years the U. S. Separator has held the World's Record for closest skimming. At the Pan-American it defeated all other makes on this important point. The contest lasted a month. In fifty consecutive tests with the milk of ten different breeds of cows, the U. S. average score was .0138 of one per cent. And remember this wonderful average was not the result of one or two lucky tests, but of FIFTY tests.

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No other separator approaches the United States in all points of excellence.

In points of actual accomplishments (covering a period of 20 years) in skimming ability, in durability and in economy to users the U. S. Separator is in a class by itself.

Get the large U. S. Separator Dairy Book No. 58, that will give you complete particulars. It's free for the asking.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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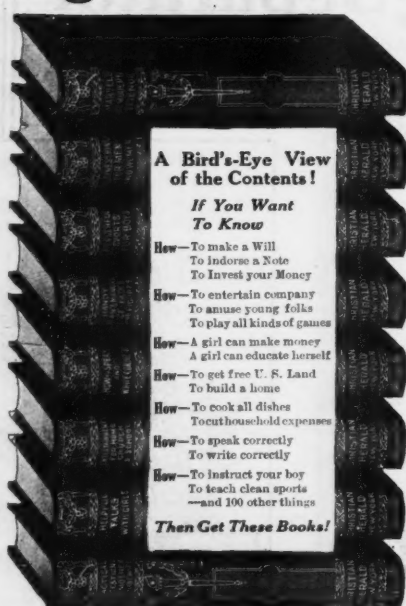
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